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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Premier Saves French Cabinet

World Holds Up Chaco Arms

Berlin Threatens Slanderers

U. S. Plans Aërial Mail Trains

Hawaii Greets the President

Dillinger Had No Joy as No. 1

EUROPE sees Premier Gaston Doumergue appear to succeed in his great effort to keep the French Cabinet from going to pieces. The Premier begs renewed pledges of allegiance to political peace by all parties in his official family and these are given. Former Premier André Tardieu and former Premier Camille Chautemps insist that their quarrel and charges growing out of the Stavisky scandal are a personal battle, and former Premier Edouard Herriot, leader of the Radical Socialist Party, accepts this view. France eases its tension—It knows an upset of the National Government at this moment might lead to a real revolution.

¶ Bolivia and Paraguay, fighting hopelessly on in the Chaco Boreal, find at last a world-wide arms embargo against them. Sir John Simon informs the British Commons that Italy, which wished to exempt all current contracts, has fallen into line. Up to now only five nations halted arms shipments, but henceforth the League expects all 35 agreeing Governments to enforce rigid regulation. Have the nations grown conscience-stricken at long last?—Or have Bolivia and Paraguay exhausted their buying power?

¶ Germany gets a sharp declaration on "malicious slanderers" and "cowardly anonymous informers" from the Chancellor's deputy Rudolf Hess. Indicating a still chaotic condition among Storm Troopers, his document declares the "cleaning" process has stimulated many to pay off grudges and seek revenge on enemies. Just complainants will find the way open to them, but petty informing will be punished. An elaborate system of spying seems to have sprung up—And German life has always been free of menaces of that kind.

¶ New York prepares to send out its first aerial mail train. A biplane will pull three gliders, each loaded with 200 pounds of mail. Jack O'Meara, glider champion in charge, will have one engineless plane cut loose over Philadelphia, the second over Baltimore, the third over the White House lawn. Improvements are to be attempted over the recent Russian experiment. The air will soon be full of these aerial trains, carrying mail, passengers and freight. Passengers will be punished for throwing things out the windows—Or poor pedestrians will all have to carry umbrellas.

¶ Bulgaria formally recognizes Soviet Russia and resumes an official relation broken off 19 years ago. After an exchange of letters between Sofia and Moscow, a protocol is signed at Stamboul. This fulfills the announced intention of Premier Georgieff and his dictatorial Government when they seized power on May 19. Bulgaria does more than align itself again with the country long regarded as the protector of all Slavs. By recognizing Russia it comes into accord with the Little Entente, which has done so—Bulgaria finds always playing a lone hand weary business.

¶ President Roosevelt reaches Hawaii on the Houston and is welcomed by Gov. Joseph Poindexter for a gala visit of four days. He gets the first mail since leaving Panama, and much news. He learns that the American strike situation clarifies somewhat, that income tax collections for the fiscal year show an increase of $70,233,935, that the liquor tax for six months is $258,911,332, that the world's wheat crop is down 400,000,000 bushels, with drought forcing American farms to feed grain to stock—He learns that there are fewer public enemies than there were.

¶ The U. S. Department of Justice, encouraged by its elimination of John Dillinger, presses after his four lieutenants still at large. Developments indicate that the ruthless killer, in spite of bank robberies in the past year estimated to have yielded his gang $300,000, was broke. He was no longer able to pay other criminals handsomely to hide and inform him. So the $15,000 total reward became of sudden interest—Dillinger was betrayed to the law by conscienceless intimates to whom he had become more valuable dead than alive.

¶ John Dillinger, far sunk in the human scale as he was, found being Public Enemy No. 1 a hateful distinction. This desperado who had robbed and slain wantonly and with gusto, had had his face "lifted" to remove telltale scars, had had his nose reshaped, had dyed his hair and had attempted to alter the identifying whorls on his finger-ends with acid. In his lucid moments probably he despised the thing he had allowed himself to become. Criminals are perfectly aware of the code of human decency even when appearing to ignore it—Dillinger challenged the moral law and in its unhurried but inevitable course it ground him to bits.

Labor Seeks to Clarify NRA Collective Bargaining Fiat; Big Strikes Marking Time

Pacific Coast Men Expected to Approve Federal Arbitration—Minneapolis Quiets Down on Plea of Officials for Order—Stock Tenders Out

The entire Pacific coast is awaiting the result of the longshoremen's ballot on whether to approve federal mediation in the labor upset that has disturbed the West for several weeks.

In Minneapolis, the Governor and Mayor are taking steps in the preservation of order. Moving of authorized and, in some cases unauthorized, trucks in the truck drivers' strike there is attended by no violence.

The strikers' ranks were swelled in Minneapolis by the addition of laundry and dry cleaners drivers.

In Chicago a minor strike of hands carried some small threat to livestock.

In all disputes the main issue seems to be, as Mr. Tully Nettleton, in the second of his series of articles on the labor situation, says, a jockeying for position in deals to come.

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—"And then came NRA." So might start many a story of upheavals, regenerations or mere disturbances in business and industry in the United States, but none an account of changes more extreme or far-reaching than in the realm of labor relations.

The right of employees "to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing" seemed a simple phrase when it was written into the Industrial Recovery Act—although doubtless it was carefully chosen by its sponsors. But it evidently meant very different things to different people, and most of the time since its adoption it has engaged the efforts of thousands of people in working out its definition in practice.

Labor union officials in some communities, reading of its inclusion in the act, jumped to the conclusion that their desires of more than a generation had been fulfilled; that the hated company unions had been outlawed; the right of the craft unions to organize all workers affirmed and the access of their representatives to the employers assured.

Instances are reported of handbills proclaiming, "The United States Government has said labor must organize" and of zealous organizers telling their audiences, "President Roosevelt wants you to join our union! He's going to see to it that you get a square deal!" Which to many, of course, meant the hearer's own idea of what would be a square deal for him.

Thus hopes were built up; labor leaders envisaged a more than doubled membership for the American Federation of Labor, and rank and file converts paying their dues expected to see these returning many-fold in their

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Internal Revenue Up $1,050,000,000 In Treasury Year

Taxes Laid on Processing of Farm Products Yield $371,422,885

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Treasury today announced a total gain of $1,050,000,000 in internal revenue collections during the 12 months ended June 30.

About $700,000,000 of this increase was accounted for by such new levies as alcohol, capital stock, dividend and processing taxes.

Returns from liquor taxes totaled $256,911,332, with repeal in effect but six months.

Mr. Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, sought to nail reports that the cotton processing tax had been largely evaded. He pointed to an actual tax return of $144,767,232 in place of the $128,000,000 estimated in advance.

Individual income taxes of $419,509,487 were $66,935,867 ahead of the preceding year, but the corporation returns of $397,515,851 topped the preceding figure by only $3,298,068.

The capital stock tax, imposed for the first time, brought in $80,168,344 and the dividends tax $50,229,122.

Taxes on alcoholic beverages were $215,731,510 greater than the preceding year, when beer had been on sale only a short time and liquors were being distilled for medicinal purposes only.

Beer taxes accounted for $163,270,608, with the tax on domestic spirits reaching $61,889,863. Taxes on imported liquors brought in $6,577,958.

The tobacco tax totaled $425,182,000. Stamp taxes were uniformly larger than last year, with the exception of those on boats, which declined.

Manufacturers' excise taxes turned $390,044,714 into the till, a gain of $142,257,899. Taxes laid on

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Things Present

Something is about to happen to the old-fashioned "germ theory," as the reader will note from one of the editorials.

Mr. Perrin devotes his "North—South—East—West" today to a discussion of the not unexpected news that beer budgets are failing to balance. Editorial Page.

"Pop," on the Progress in Education Page, is a grateful student's testimony to a very human teacher of Greek and Latin.

All one needs is a basement. A recreation room flooded with sunlight, and a delightful rock garden will develop from it, provided that the hints on the Home Building and Gardening Page are followed.

Friends who are studying German will welcome the opportunity of comparing the article and its translation, on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

The Weekly Magazine Section arrives tomorrow with a cargo of interesting articles, among them: "Behind the Helmet and Goggles," an interview with Ruth Nichols by Marjorie Shuler; "American Protestantism Goes Radical," by Stanley High; "Renaissance: the Hope of Hollywood," by Talbot Mundy; and "In the Lilliputian World of Model Makers," by Katherine Morrison. Something for everyone, from the youngster to the grandfather!

Wednesday brings also the Women's Activities Page, continuing articles in the "America Revisited" and "Improving Your Swimming" series, and another adventure with the illustrious Roger P. Scroggins.

Wakefield Railway Planned as Part Of Motor Road

Rail Lines of Today May Become the Highways of Tomorrow

The railroads of today may become the highways of tomorrow.

By transforming the abandoned Wakefield branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad into a super-express highway, Massachusetts public works officials hope to become the first to demonstrate the feasibility of using railroad rights of way for increasing modern avenues of traffic.

Grass waves merrily along the abandoned feeder rail line from the Wakefield boundary to South Lynnfield. Ever since it was scrapped and sold to the New England Power Association nothing has been done to turn the 85-foot-wide tract to practical usage. The power company wanted it for high tension conduc-

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Powers Agree to Ban Arms in Chaco War

Italy Agrees to Join 34 Other Nations in Munitions Embargo

Triumph for League

Special Committee to Enact Measures Expected to End Conflict

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 24—The world embargo on export of arms to Bolivia and Paraguay is now assured with Italy's readiness to fall into line with the other 34 governments which Sir John Simon announced in the House of Commons yesterday.

Sir John said the Rome Government had now informed the chairman of the League of Nations committee of three which is trying to arrange the embargo to stop the war in the Chaco that it will enact the necessary measures to prevent export of war materials from Italian territory to the two belligerents. It is recalled here that in a previouss communication to the League Rome expressed its willingness to subscribe to the embargo provided existing contracts were excluded, thus defeating the whole object of the proposed arms boycott.

"There is now reason to hope," Sir John said, "that all other governments which have accepted the League proposals in principle will take the necessary steps without delay."

The British Foreign Secretary also mentioned the fact that the only five states which had up to the present been actively preventing the supply of arms to the belligerents were the United States, Great Britain, Denmark, Switzerland and Holland.

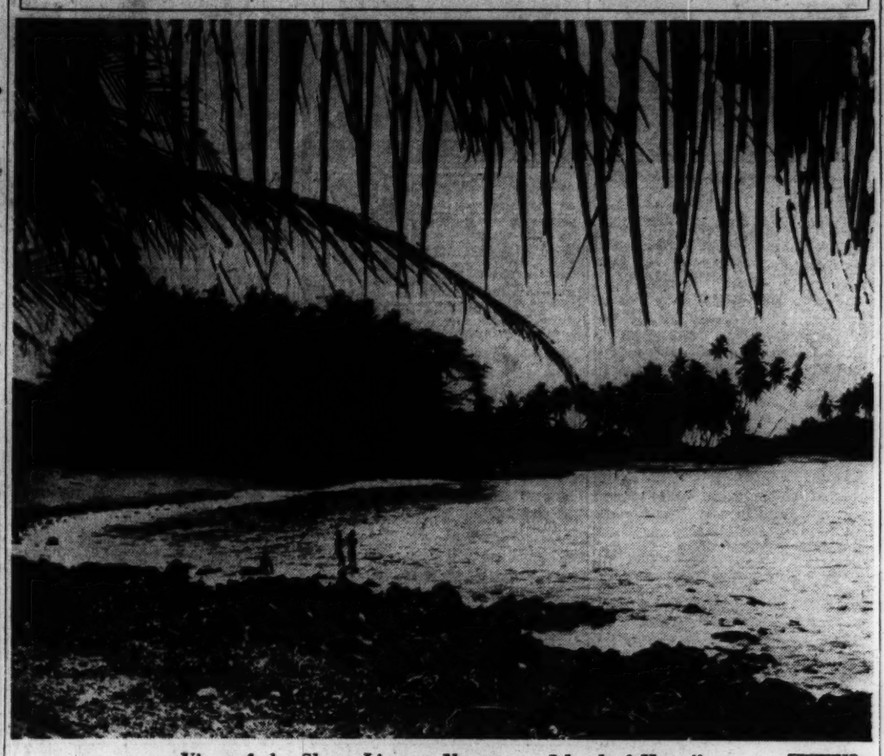
It is understood the League chairman has already informed the 34 states concerned of Italy's decision. Furthermore, nine producing countries have been asked to insure that there will be no export or re-export of arms from their territories.

Today Sir John Simon telegraphed the League Secretary-General that the British Government is willing immediately to end the exportation of arms by making the existing suspension applicable to old contracts, as well as to new ones, as has been desired here all along. Before taking this step the British Government urged that a telegram be sent to all countries concerned inquiring whether they are now willing forthwith to put the embargo into force without reservation or delay.

New Peace Proposal

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 24 (AP)—The Associated Press learned today that Juan Valenzzuela, Argentine minister, has brought from Buenos Aires a concrete proposal for a settlement of the war in the Chaco against Paraguay.

A Scene of Tropical Beauty Meets the Presidential Eye



View of the Shore Line at Napoopoo, Island of Hawaii

The Houston is at anchor within sight of the village. Roosevelt was expected to land here, where good fishing and boats have been made ready for the party.

Crowds on Shore Of Hawaii Island Greet Roosevelt

Cruiser Houston Noses Into Kailua Bay Under a Brilliant Sun

ABOARD CRUISER NEW ORLEANS WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN KAILUA BAY, Hawaii, July 24 (AP)—The cruiser Houston nosed into Kailua Bay at daybreak today bringing President Roosevelt to Hawaii Island, largest of the Hawaiian group.

A brilliant sun of the eastern horizon outlined the cruisers Houston and New Orleans to the early morning crowds waiting on the shore of the cone-crested island to greet the first President to visit this American possession.

Mr. Roosevelt reserved his plans for the day until a visit from Gov. Joseph Poindexter who came from Honolulu to extend a formal welcome.

A full moon made the island visible to the President far at sea before he retired last night. The village of Napoopoo, scattered among the coconut trees under the Ha-

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Ward Lines? See City Council

Fore River Strike End in Sight

Newton Seeks to Conquer Pike

ERA Schedules Moonlight Choral Concerts—Brookline Wants Proof of Population Shrinkage—3000 Drunken Drivers Lose Licenses

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

City Affairs

Optimistic Council—Boston's City Council voted yesterday to divide the city into new wards and appointed a committee for the purpose. Of political importance was the possibility that in some wards a Republican minority might be detached and put with another ward where the Republicans and Democrats were about even. The new Republicans could swing the whole ward Republican.

Today the Boston Election Commission pointed out that yesterday's action was evidently just a summer idyl, that the City Council would find very limited powers for reapportionment.

Every 10 years the wards are reapportioned. But, points out the commission, this reapportionment is carried out by a commission which in turn is elected by the citizens at the November elections. The statute authorizing this commission limits its membership to citizens of Suffolk County.

When the Council appointed its committee for reapportionment it passed an order authorizing an appropriation of $1000 for expenses. Today City Hall commentators, delighted at the prospect of the Council's dilemma, wondered what would become of the money authorized for an ineligible committee.

Dustless Airport—Visitors to Boston's airport take care not to be back of planes taking off. Once the motors roar wide open great clouds of cindery dust with which the field is surfaced blow back, whipped by 125-mile-an-hour blasts.

Today Mayor Mansfield sought to end this nuisance, sent a request to Aubrey Williams, acting ERA administrator in Washington, for $37,800 for use in putting a hard surface on the airport and its runways. He pointed out that Boston paid for building the airport and its unkeep, that hard surfacing by the Government would be appreciated both by the mayor and the people who visit the East Boston field.

Labor

Bottleneck Strike—Work on a great new bridge at Fore River, planned to eliminate the bottleneck which has choked traffic between Boston and the south shore stopped in May.

Skilled workmen, voicing grievances against the contractors took their case to the New England Regional Labor Board.

Today the board recommended that the strike be called off at once, that the contractors classify and pay their employees in accordance with the findings of an arbitrator, that any future disputes over wage interpretations should be submitted to the arbitrator. Stalemating of such an important bridge, losing months of good construction weather, met with little public favor.

Motorists

Pike Crossers Protest—Through traffic on the Boston-Worcester Turnpike may revel in the three-lane-each-way swath of concrete that cuts across the 40 miles from Boston to Worcester. But inhabitants of the towns through which the turnpike goes find it a literal barrier.

A wide grass plot separates the two sides of the road. At intervals crossovers occur for traffic that wishes to go from one side to the other. Today Newton residents find that there are not enough of these crossovers so that getting to the other side of the road for a bottle of milk resolves itself into driving up one side of the 'pike, finding a cutover, turning, driving back along the other side, turning into town, procuring the milk and then the process in reverse.

Tired of such delays, Newton 'pike crossers went to the town aldermanic meeting last night, asked for more crossovers.

Complicated Problem—Until a few days ago business was proceeding quietly enough in the office of Merton L. Brown, state insurance commissioner. Then he released the news that an increase in automobile accidents so great as to cause nation-wide concern was costing insurance companies so much money that rates must go up next year.

He went home that afternoon, smiled resignedly; he knew what his office would be like next day. Next morning telephones rang busily. Letters came in. Mr. Brown was kept busy answering anxious questions of motoring citizens.

The press had broken the news. To the press he gave the only possible answer to the universal question of "How much is it going to cost us?"

Mr. Brown points:

"I have no idea of the spread of the increases.

"The general public has . . . little knowledge of the complicated . . . problem . . . of determining rates.

"It will be the latter part of August before the mass of detail work necessary is finished."

Drunken Driving Increase—That insurance companies would not take the increase in accidents without telling counter-action was the word

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State Control Sweeping America

But United States Is Seen Lagging Behind World in Restraints on Individualism—Problem of Distribution Serious Menace to Industry—Centralization Needed

America Revisited—Second of Five Articles

By Sisley Huddleston

European Editorial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

There has been a good deal of inquiry as to whether the New Deal contains elements of Communism, Fascism, and Socialism. For it is gradually being seen that there is one common denominator of the various economic systems in the world today. The Governments of Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini, Roosevelt, MacDonald and Doumergue vary greatly: but it would seem that everywhere there is an increased measure of state control.

The liberalism and laissez faire which were dear to the nineteenth century are diminishing. Unrestricted individualism, private initiative, the right of every man to behave in industrial matters as he thinks proper, are being more and more restricted.

That is the essential fact which has come into prominence. The differences between Bolshevism in Russia and conservatism in England are enormous; yet many people think they discern a fundamental relationship in the limitations that are imposed on economic freedom.

No country escapes the movement. Dictatorship or other administrative institutions are regarded as more or less accidental. The point is the growing subordination of the citizen to the community.

Still Individualism

Curiously, I found that the United States has lagged somewhat behind the rest of the world in putting a curb on individual enterprise. That is doubtless because what may be called "internal expansion" has not ended in America, as it has ended elsewhere. There are still limitless possibilities. There is still a race in which every man hopes to obtain a foremost place, and he does not want to be hampered by state protection. Every man for himself—for he does not mean to be the hindmost.

On examination, much of the legislation that has suddenly been applied in the United States seems to be merely the familiar "welfare" legislation of the leading European countries. It is not new. It is a tacit recognition that America now requires more settled forms of social and industrial life.

Of course, there was never a moment in which one could properly say that liberalism and laissez faire were unrestricted. Labor legislation, commercial rules, and a multitude of laws which guided the individual and sharply reminded him of the predominance of the state have long been applied. What we are witnessing is simply an extension of an age-old practice—a more comprehensive and systematic regulation of economic life.

Debatable Moves

What struck me most in America was not so much the novelty of many of the measures taken as the widespread belief that they were novel. It should have gone without saying that there should be humane treatment for workers—fair wages, sufficient leisure and the highest possible standard of living. It should have gone without saying that competitive methods, demonstrably bad for the community, should be curtailed. It should have gone without saying that unsound finance of a highly speculative character and unreliable banking were the concern of the state.

More debatable, perhaps, are some of the expedients by which the volume of production is dictated. Distribution is as yet astoundingly inefficient. There is not yet enough for all, and many of the necessaries of life are not in everybody's hands. It may appear arbitrary to decide that there should be less wheat and cotton while human beings are still in want of wheat and cotton.

Even the attempt to create an artificial price level may have repercussions which are not foreseen. The equilibrium is so fine and the imponderables are so many, that mistakes will necessarily be made.

There must be agreement on the need of control. But how much control is needed is an open question. How that control is to be effected, and by whom, raise greater problems.

Sheer regimentation is undesirable. But that there should be State interference in order to procure the greatest good for the greatest number is a proposition which was not challenged even by the old apostles of laissez-faire. Tariffs have been recognized as a prerogative of the State, and it is certain that tariffs

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Air-Mail 'Train' to Drop Gliders On New York-Washington Flight

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—The first official air mail "train," consisting of three gliders pulled by a "locomotive" biplane, is scheduled to leave Floyd Bennett Field here in about 10 days for Philadelphia and "points south."

Mr. Jack O'Meara, glider champion of 1933, is in Washington today to make a special request of the Post Office Department for authorization to fly the "train." If the undertaking succeeds, Mr. O'Meara expects to start a series of glider train flights in various parts of the United States, it was said.

The use of gliders for practical purposes has made slow progress in the United States. In Russia, however, where there is urgent need for means of transportation over vast expanses of territory, many successful experiments looking toward the use of gliders on an extensive scale have been conducted. In Germany also there has been some progress in the use of gliders in "air trains."

A Waco J5 biplane will act as locomotive for the flight from Floyd Bennett Field. The first "car" will be hooked to it by a 400-foot towing cable; two other gliders will be towed in line at 200-foot intervals. Prof. R. E. Franklin, of the University of Michigan, a pioneer builder of gliders, is in charge of technical arrangements for the flight.

The hazard from dragging cables when a glider is cut loose will be avoided by using a small reel that will wind up the towing rope when the glider behind drops off the cable.

Each of the cars that will compose the train will carry 200 pounds of mail. After cutting loose the first car over the Camden Airport, the train will proceed to Logan Airport, Baltimore, where the second car will be dropped, and will then fly the last car to Washington. If permission is granted, the last car will be dropped to alight in the Ellipse between the White House and the new Post Office Building.

G.O.P. Tosses New Hat in Liberal Ring

Conservatives Go Over to Progressives in New Mexico

Liberal Reaction Hits Democrats

Other Liberal Strongholds Analyze Possibility of Escaping Third Party

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor who is touring the country to record impressions he receives or reactions to and effects of the Government's vast and venturesome program.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 24—Within the sun-baked walls of this ancient Spanish town, American political party history was made last weekend. I witnessed the rebirth, under the liberal flag, of the loyal G. O. P. during 24 hours of tense negotiation with broad national implications.

The Republican Party of New Mexico has been a reactionary group considerably at odds with Senator Bronson Cutting, the liberal senior Senator from the State and an outstanding leader in the national liberal movement. Now it has discarded its old conservative leadership and has formed a firm alliance with Senator Cutting's Progressive Party.

These two parties, amalgamated into one, advance toward this year's by-elections with great confidence. They have already many recruits from the liberal wing of the Democratic Party. Membership on the new governing committees is on a 50-50 basis, and the Progressive Party platform has been adopted for the entire group.

No longer is it the Democratic Party and Progressivism which go hand-in-hand here, as had seemed to be the case during the last year or two, when Senator Cutting was a trusted supporter of the Roosevelt Administration and in close alliance with the late Gov. E. R. Seligman, Democrat. The Old Guard wing of the Republican Party, predominant through many decades of New Mexican politics and against which Senator Cutting formerly had to struggle, has collapsed.

Had Three Paths of Choice

The Progressive group in New Mexico was faced with exactly the same choice that such groups all over the country are confronting. It could have allied with the Democrats as happened widely during the 1932 elections; it could have joined with the Republicans which seemed unlikely in view of the right-ward tendencies of the Grand Old Party; or it could have gone ahead as an independent third party, as is happening in Wisconsin.

Upon the choice which such progressive groups make, and the encouragement they receive from the older parties, is recognized to depend the future of "significant politics" in the United States, that long-sought and never-reached goal.

For these progressive groups, which—as in New Mexico—often hold the balance of power, ask the two established parties:

"Which of you is prepared to swing toward liberalism, leaving your conservative remnant to go in with the other older party? Which of you is ready to become a genuinely liberal party so that party politics in our state and nation may at last be aligned on bases that mean something, rather than upon mere labels?"

Attack or Defense—Which?

In 1932, the Democratic Party, under Roosevelt's leadership, spoke up and said:

"We are."

But subsequently the cautious and conservative groups in the party, led by such men as Alfred E. Smith, Carter Glass and Gov. Albert E. Ritchie of Maryland, have been trying to swing Jeffersonian Democracy back to older lines.

So, too, the Republican Party, with liberal groups springing up in all parts of the country, is faced with the choice of erecting its own new deal, or of taking refuge on the easy, yet effective, political ground of mere attack on "regimentation," "socialism" and "unconstitutionality."

Well, in New Mexico during my stay here, for the first time in the current critical by-elections, a Republican Party has said:

"By all means, let us become liberal."

The event has broad national significance. It means that in this State President Roosevelt will find stronger supporters on the Republican rather than on the Democratic side of the fence, for the local Democrats now become the party of reaction.

Picks Wisconsin Balloon

It means, further, that other liberal Republican leaders, like Mr. W. Kingsland Macy of New York, should be tempted to stick to what is progressive and forward-looking in the G. O. P., with such men as Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia and Judge Samuel Seabury.

It means that the separate third-party movement, as typified by the La Follettes in Wisconsin, is rendered superfluous wherever liberal Republicans can be found. It should encourage other left-wing Republicans of the stamp of Senator

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Drought Relief Helps 400,000

Crime Laws Aid Federal Drive

Green Sees Betrayal of Labor

Union Chieftain Declares Tennessee Pact Ignored Collective Bargaining—Milk and Dairy Monopoly Charged—Signs of Better Times

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24—Bitter charges from the western plains that the Federal Government here in the capital has no realization of the seriousness of the drought were answered today by word from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration that it is already feeding 400,000 persons.

In addition, it is pointed out wells are being dug to provide water, cattle are being purchased and processed to save them from starvation and—looking into the future—the forestry service is getting ready to start its grand tree-planting project which will put a belt of forest 100 miles wide across the country.

But friends of the westerners here still look glum and now talk of the 15 or 20 years which they say it will take to build up the herds of live stock being depleted and wiped out by the combination of drought and "relief" purchases. They predict a skyrocketing of meat prices to add to the Administration's problems.

The growing seriousness of this drought problem in all its ramifications provided the dark notes in the capital picture today while at the other end of the scale there is vastly increased confidence in the Government's ability to handle crime as a result of the execution of John Dillinger. Effectiveness of the new anti-crime laws has been proven. The chances of the criminal are believed to have been noticeably lessened.

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Drought Relief: With the number of "Red" and "Blue" counties on the official drought map increasing each day, some 400,000 families have already knocked at the Government's door for aid.

In addition to money spent by other agencies to take care of livestock in the stricken areas, the Federal Relief Administration has spent $20,000,000 this month for relief of residents. Combining the need for cash jobs with the crying need for water in many sections, a far-reaching program of water projects has been initiated. Hundreds of deep wells are being sunk. In California, the Relief Administration is pumping water from canals fed by the Colorado River dam, 50 miles away in Mexico, to supply families in the Imperial Valley.

Enough cattle, from suffering herds, have been canned by the Government to feed 3,000,000 persons. Approximately 200,000 head were on their way south to be fattened up and canned later.

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Crime Laws: New federal laws that have been in effect less than a month helped Department of Justice agents to capture John Dillinger. They will also make easier the search for George Nelson, the man who has supplanted Dillinger as "Public Enemy No. 1," and other gang leaders.

Most of Dillinger's crimes were state offenses. Up until last month the only law under which the Federal Government could have arrested him was that which forbids the taking of stolen automobiles across state lines. Then Congress passed a dozen anti-crime bills, at the request of the Department of Justice.

One providing rewards for the capture or for furnishing information leading to the capture of public enemies, proved very useful in the final round-up of Dillinger. Another new law, making it legal for Justice Department agents to carry guns without regard to state regulations, also helped. Still another that covered Dillinger's case makes it an offense to transport stolen property worth $5000 or more from one state to another.

Congressional leaders predict that these new laws are going to make it possible to eliminate public enemies and bring gang crime down to a minimum.

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Perpetual Congress: Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma raised the standard of revolt against Administration assumption of control over Government policy-making from within the Democratic ranks. As aroused as most of his Republican colleagues are by the extent to which the Roosevelt Administration has taken over the planning and preparation of Congress, the Oklahoma Senator is preparing a plan for a perpetual standing committees of Congress which would control legislative policy.

In disclosing his plans, Senator Thomas said his major purpose was to "return to Congress the power given to it by the Constitution and taken away by the unprecedented rise of bureaucracy in this country." Specifically, his plan would authorize the leaders of both houses to set up special committees to sit when Congress is not in session and consider and recommend Government policy to meet whatever emergencies arise.

He claimed for his scheme that had it been in operation it would have enabled a quicker solution of the San Francisco strike and prompter and more adequate drought relief.

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Milk Monopoly: Federal Trade Commission investigators will go to New England and to the Middle West within the next two weeks to study alleged monopolistic practices in the milk and dairy products industry. The inquiry was ordered by the last Congress.

The investigators will seek information on the following points:

1. Supply and demand of milk and milk products.
2. Cost of producing, processing and distributing milk and milk products.
3. Prices of milk to the producer and prices of fluid milk and cream to the consumer.
4. Spread between producer prices and consumer prices.
5. Acquisitions, consolidations and mergers by companies in the milk industry.
6. Concentration of control of markets and prices by corporations or by groups of producers or distributors.
7. Trade practices which may constitute unfair methods of competition or restraint of trade through creation of a monopoly in the various phases of the milk industry.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. Green Protests: Morning reports from Harriman, Tenn., indicate that almost every one there is satisfied with the compromise worked out between the NRA and the Harriman Mills which enabled the company to get back its Blue Eagle and resume operations. But Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, found serious cause for complaint in the fact that the settlement was arranged on the initiative of one NRA official with industrial antecedents while Maj. George Berry, another NRA official, who has always represented labor on the side, was ignored. Major Berry had originally been commissioned by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson to handle the Harriman case.

Mr. Green said that the strikers "very properly rejected the terms of settlement negotiated by divisional compliance representative Glancey, which provided for the return of the Blue Eagle." "Labor," he continued, "regards the action taken as a betrayal of labor's interests and a complete surrender on the part of the Government to a corporation which has publicly flouted the collective bargaining section of the National Recovery Act."

The labor president added that he had officially protested to General Johnson against the settlement reached by Mr. Glancey and insisted that Major Berry be authorized to continue to handle the case. In the meantime Harriman reports that 400 employees went back to work singing and cheering.

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Straws in the Wind: Varied are the signs on which people rely as pointing to a better day.

Statistics disclose a recent drop in trade and production figures of more than seasonal normal. But Mr. Leon Henderson, chief of the research and planning division of the NRA, apparently feels that this is not the whole story. He tells the public to look at the encouraging gain in the sale of living-room rugs, the decline in the number of bachelors and at the increase in repayment of small personal loans.

Now, Mr. George M. Bowerman, chief librarian of the District of Columbia, says that a decrease of 7000 library books in circulation here indicates improved employment conditions. Since 1929, library circulation has increased 68 per cent. Along with the increased demand have come more calls for books on economics, political science, biography and history. The percentage of fiction read has dropped to 49 per cent. But in the last year, not only have fewer books been borrowed but there have been fewer persons in the reading rooms of the libraries.

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Sinks Trail Radios In Housing Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—Many of the rural homes in North Carolina that have radios and automobiles do not have bathtubs, toilets or kitchen sinks, it has been announced by state extension workers, as a result of a recent housing survey.

There were 27,205 homes inspected in 10 counties, of which 19,657 were of white persons and 8548 were of Negroes. Of the total 11,288 white families owned their homes, while 8869 were tenants, and 1644 Negro families were owners and 6904 were tenants.

Of these families 6200 were found to need extra bedrooms. Only 3086 houses had kitchen sinks; only 891 had bathtubs; only 10,734 had water carrying 115-foot draught; only 864 had flush toilets; 2537 had improved outdoor toilets; 14,947 had unimproved outdoor toilets, and 9857 had no toilets at all.

In some of the most modest homes examined, without proper sanitary equipment, there were found lightning rods and $100 stoves, and many had radios and automobiles.

New Deal 'Falls Down' On Confederate Bills

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The New Deal may raise the price of wheat and cotton, but it can't do a thing for confederate money.

That's what Treasury officials have to tell a growing number of persons who send in southern currency of the 'sixties for redemption.

A substantial increase in receipts of these faded notes has been recorded in the past year. The reply is always the same—that the fourteenth Amendment prohibits redemption of state obligations issued to aid a rebellion.

More Oil Wells Drilled

In the first half of 1934, 265 new oil wells were drilled in California fields compared with 199 for the same period of 1933.

Hauling of Water Made No. 1 Chore On Western Farms

Unused Springs Reopened to Aid Lakes and Wells Offset Drought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24—With streams and ponds dry from the continued drought, water hauling has become the most essential activity on a large share of the farms in this part of the middle West.

The larger towns and cities, most of which still have adequate supplies, are providing water free or at nominal charges, to farmers who need it. New wells are being drilled and pipelines laid through coöperation of the CWA and other relief agencies.

The old town spring at Liberty, Mo., unused since the city's modern water plant was installed many years ago, has been cleaned out to provide water for farmers. It was around this spring that the town was built in 1820.

The directors of Lake Lotawana, an exclusive summer home development southeast of Kansas City, have offered farmers all the water they need, regardless of the effect on the lake's level. Pumps are to be installed there by the county relief organization.

Wells have been drilled in the eastern part of Jackson County, in which Kansas City is situated and an 11-mile pipe line has been laid, with a tap at every section line.

To such sources of supplies as these hundreds of farm trucks and wagons are driven daily. They bear tanks and barrels of all description for water for the livestock. Milk cans are the favorite receptacles for drinking water, and many of them are heavily padded with burlap to keep them as cool as possible. On farms where there are boys, the water hauling task falls largely to them, while the men work in the fields. Neighbors coöperate to reduce to a minimum the number of trips to town, and the time taken from other farm chores.

Despite all this coöperative effort, however, many farmers are finding it necessary to reduce or dispose of their herds. Dairy cattle are being sacrificed, and stock cattle are being sent to market in unprecedented numbers for this season.

Drought Loss Works South

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24 (AP)—Distressing drought conditions in part of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa were reported by federal crop statisticians in conference yesterday with Mr. William F. Callander, field adviser to the drought relief committee of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Serious drought damage to field crops and livestock, which earlier in the summer affected more northerly states, now has invaded states in the lower Missouri Valley and the Southwest, the reports showed.

Power Rates Cut $681,000 By South Carolina Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Reductions approximating $681,000 in hydro-electric power rates have been obtained from three major companies operating in South Carolina, while additional curtailment is being sought in connection with charges of the Carolina Power & Light Company and the Broad River Power Company, according to a survey made by the electrical utilities division of the State Railroad Commission.

The report showed that although South Carolina power concerns do not charge small consumers more than Alabama, Georgia and proposed Tennessee Valley Authority rates, their prices for electricity rise faster as consumption increases. "It seems reasonable," said Mr. Gadsden Shand, a director of the division, "to expect reductions in South Carolina rates corresponding to those given in other states by firms under the same holding company."

Liquor Smuggling Again Challenges U. S. Authorities

Conditions Off the Atlantic Coast Said to Rival Those of Prohibition Days

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24—Beset by increased liquor smuggling along the Atlantic Coast and a lack of coöperation in enforcement in dry states of the interior, the Government today faced a situation strikingly similar to that in the days before repeal of prohibition.

A fleet of 14 liquor smuggling ships reported hanging off the north Atlantic Coast is the immediate object of the Treasury Department in a determined campaign against this old-new menace. Mr. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Acting Secretary of Treasury, indicated that an increase in coast guard strength to a pre-prohibition footing to wipe out this competition both to federal income and to legal liquor was under consideration.

Meanwhile Mr. Dwight E. Avis, supervisor of investigation of the alcohol tax unit enforcement division, complained today that local authorities in many dry states refuse to coöperate with federal officials in keeping out the wet tide. It was declared that in one state federal officers finally had to release two carloads of seized, tax-paid liquor, because state authorities said it meant "nothing to them but another doorstep baby."

Mr. Avis said seizures indicate development of large "moonshine" industries in the dry states.

Steps already taken to stop the competition of the bootlegger and rumrunner include the licensing of all bottle manufacturers in the United States. It is hoped by this method to stop the counterfeiting of standard brands of liquor which is said to have reached alarming proportions. In fact internal revenue agents estimate that about 80 per cent of the bottles on the shelves of liquor stores labeled as containing one of the most famous brands of whisky are actually filled with bootleg spirits.

Continually pressed by the legal liquor industry and the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, both of which are blaming all their ills on bootlegging, the Treasury is undoubtedly doing everything in its power to stamp out the illicit trade and undoubtedly will do more in the future.

But whether any significant results would be obtained by the almost complete elimination of bootlegging is beginning here to be seriously doubted. It would fulfill the promise of the wets to end the era of the liquor racketeer, but whether it would fill Treasury vaults with the unrealized millions in liquor taxes or save scores of distillers and thousands of retail liquor dealers from bankruptcy is quite another matter.

It is being widely asserted that the drinking habits of the American people have suffered a sharp setback during the prohibition years and that they cannot be induced over night to resume the quantity of drinking to which they were accustomed in earlier days. If this is the case the salvation of the "get-rich-quick" boys who have invested heavily in distilling and liquor retailing will lie only in an increase in the drinking habits of the country, and not in wiping out what bootlegging there is still going on.

But the Treasury Department might not go along with the industry that far. The Treasury is anxious to break up bootlegging. It wants revenue on every bottle of liquor sold. But when it becomes a question of reducing the taxes on liquor in the hope of increasing the traffic the Treasury will reach the point where it will find its interest at variance with the trade. At least at that point the Federal Government wil have to decide which is more important, revenue or increased national consmuption of liquor.

State Prepared To Give Jobs To 1000 Handicapped

Arrangements Lack Only Federal Funds to Provide the Wages

Government money for wages is all that is now required to put to work 1000 handicapped men and women in Massachusetts.

An unfavorable light was focused on Massachusetts recently when the NRA Commission in Washington, appointed to study the effect of the codes upon the employment of the partially disabled, suggested that the Bay State has been especially remiss in caring for such individuals. Today further evidence along this line was supplied by Boston social agencies.

Facilities for housing 1000 of these unemployed, many of whom have been trained to do useful work in spite of their physical shortcomings, are now available without cost except to the agencies, and have been available since April 25, according to a letter sent at that time to the Boston Administrator of FERA.

After learning that no provision had been made in Boston under the NRA for the unemployed disabled worker, and that, for instance, the State House department which handed out jobs of hand-knitting, had withheld work from the blind; and after finding that the resources of social agencies, in normal times not overtaxed, were becoming inadequate to meet the increasing need, the employment and industrial division of the Boston Council of Social Agencies formed a plan in which all needs except those of salaries would be provided for, in the assistance of at least 1000 clients.

The reports of the participating agencies showed that the Industrial Aid Society was experiencing difficulty in placing one person out of ten in regular employment; that the Morgan Memorial Coöperative Industries and Stores were already employing in their workshops 43 persons with physical handicaps and could give work to 100 more, if they received a subsidy of from 50 percent to 75 per cent of their earning; that the coöperative workrooms which in the past had been able to place clients after four to eight weeks' training were having to keep people employed there in some cases over a year.

Locally there is a greater degree of harmony among the social agencies than ever before. There is adequate trained supervision. The agencies are especially equipped to reach the persons in need. If the obstacles which are causing the delay in providing government funds can be quickly removed, and employers also induced to include a suitable proportion of the handicapped among their employees, as urged by the recent special report of the NRA commission, Massachusetts will no longer be pointed out as negligent of its obligations to those who, while willing and able to work, are being pushed aside because of some physical or mental defect.

Better Accounting Urged in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—A serious need for better accounting methods on the part of various counties in Alabama was revealed in a recent survey by the bureau of research of the University of Alabama.

Prof. C. H. Knight, of the School of Commerce, said that "in spite of a law, inadequate though it may be, requiring that each county board shall 'adopt a budget system for the conduct of the affairs of the county' little attention is given to this important phase of the work. In some counties the only provision made is a division between the various board members of available funds for road and bridge purposes on an equal proration basis with no regard whatever given to the size, population, number of miles of roadways of the different types or the particular needs of the locality constituting the constituency of the elected member."

Professor Knight states that little or no thought is given to systematic financial planning. In many counties no records are kept of receipts and disbursements other than the original receipt, if any, which is issued and the original warrants. Published reports, required by law, are in some cases utterly ignored, he says.

Nationalism Hit In Reich Press For Trade Slump

Frankfurter Zeitung Says More German Goods Must Be Exported

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 23—Anarchy has overtaken Germany's foreign trade, owing to the nationalistic policy pursued by the National Socialist Government, according to an extremely frank article in the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Pointing to the increasing barriers which have been placed between the German importer and his goods during the past month, owing to the German Government's strictly enforced quotas on foreign currency, the article says the position of German trade has been thereby rendered extremely difficult. For instance, goods recently ordered is now lying in ships and warehouses in German harbors, because it cannot be paid for. Already many industries are complaining of low stocks which cannot be replenished. There is also oblique reference to "panic-buying" of certain articles which the German public is buying against a future emergency.

German credit, it is stated, has been hard hit by the new currency regulations which are slowing down both export and import trade. Recent prohibitive regulations struck so heavily into German trade that Germany's imports are rapidly approximating its exports, which are very low. Lack of money is leading to lack of credit.

The article doesn't give the conventional National Socialist point of view, which blames the Jewish boycott for all economic ills. The reason for these, it is said, is to be found in protective tariffs, quotas, national autarchy, the trade policies of some countries and Japanese-English competition.

As to remedies, devaluation of the German mark, the article implies, would not improve the situation, and both the German Government and the Reichsbank are against the devaluation policy. Industry and trade are urged to become more active in the direction of extending the export trade, while much space is given to the possibility of a method by which Germany imports raw materials on credit and reëxports the finished articles, thus paying for the original raw materials. The possibility of large financial credits being obtained from foreign countries is completely ignored, although the German press recently has discussed slightly the possibilities of English credit.

Meanwhile the aims of certain French nationalists who wish to come to a friendly understanding with German nationalists are given front page publicity in the influential German daily, Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. According to an interview with M. Jean Renaud, leader of the group known as the Solidarité Française, M. Renaud declared his belief in the necessity of a Franco-German understanding which will facilitate the "fight against Bolshevism." Indeed, M. Renaud finds virtue in such an understanding, mainly because it would "bind the strong powers together against revolutionary elements and political opportunists."

Fighting units in Solidarité Française—known as "Blue Shirts"—consist of 1500 young people wearing blue shirts, grey flannel trousers and blue berets. Their badge is a red cock. Coöperating with the Solidarité Française are the "Jeunesses Patriotes," whose official aim is combating Communism and who number 90,000 members.

Snout Fish Well Named

The snout fish has a snout extending almost as far in front of its eyes as the body extends behind.

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Thousands of Needy Nomads Cost Nation Millions Monthly; Ninety-two Camps Functioning

Of the 166,476 Persons the Federal Bureau Was Caring for May 23 Approximately 40 Per Cent Were in Families, Many of Them With Babies

By Ethel C. Ince

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—The problem of caring for transient homeless women, boys and men in the United States is costing the nation between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000 a month.

Meanwhile the indications are that this wandering population, without means of subsistence, is increasing continually and is becoming a characteristic feature of the American scene.

"Taking to the road" has attained such popularity, not only among individuals, but among thousands of families who are trying to get away from present difficulties, that an extensive survey of private and governmental agencies dealing with the problem here has revealed a widely held opinion that the United States must adopt a permanent policy of providing for these rovers.

Ride the Freights

With an inherited background of readiness to adventure when opportunities at home become scarce, American men and boys "ride the freights" or hitch-hike to seek the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow today as cheerfully as their forerunners left their native towns and villages in Europe for the New World or later set out in covered wagons for the trackless West. The road has scant attraction for women and girls, most of those who leave home, with little or no funds, to try their fortunes in other places being among the 18,172 roving families listed in recent federal figures.

So hospitably is Uncle Sam providing for these wanderers through the Federal Transient Bureau, aided by funds earmarked by 47 State Legislatures and the District of Columbia for the rovers, that a careful check-up in this city, where most of the drifters turn up eventually, showed that they were being adequately taken care of.

Recent press reports to the effect that vast numbers of boys and young men were roaming the city streets, destitute and friendless and constituting a growing menace to social conditions, were discredited by officials in private and public agencies, who keep close tabs on the situation. While the wanderers are increasing in numbers the facilities of federal and state governments to aid them are equal to the task and are doing an uncommonly good job in the help they extend, it was said.

Only 300,000 Apply

While it was "credibly reported" more than a year ago that "upward of 1,500,000 persons" had taken to the road and were roaming the country without shelter or dependable means of existence, the Federal Transit Bureau, after about 10 months of operation during which it established 259 registration centers for roving individuals and families, reported that only 300,000 persons had applied for and received aid.

An astonishing fact about the situation is the large number of families who are on the road, paralleling the immense migrations to the West in the last century.

Approximately 40 per cent of the 166,476 individuals whom the Federal Transient Bureau was caring for on May 23, 1934, were in families, many of them with babies and children under six years of age. Old automobiles, many of them battered and scratched, looking as though they had been taken from junk heaps and barely able to hold together, are the chief vehicles of transport.

What becomes of these wanderers after they register with the Federal Transient Bureau? The program of the bureau is to see that they are housed, fed and put to some work profitable to the community, so that they may be in condition physically and mentally to reenter normal employment as soon as it becomes available.

Records for March, 1934, show that during that month 3930 transients left the bureau's jurisdiction here because they were assimilated into local communities, either obtaining work or having care guaranteed them by relatives or friends. 9249 moved on to carry out definite plans they had formed for themselves; 2484 found jobs; 3786 were sent back to their legal residences; 1715 were transported to relatives; 102,000 left voluntarily to seek their fortunes elsewhere; 5746 were sent from city centers to camps.

The camps for transients which the bureau is operating are one of the most important features of its services. At a cost to the Government of about 60 cents a day for each camper, the camps are functioning so constructively in rehabilitating the men and boys that social workers see a growing demand for them to become permanent features of the nation's provision for its transient population and for the Civilian Conservation Corps to be absorbed as a part of this program.

Ninety-two camps for transients are now functioning throughout the United States; 144 former Civilian Conservation Corps camps are also being turned over for that use, the conservation work for which they were established having been completed in their localities.

Air 'Flivver' Invented To Sell Under $1000

MILFORD, N. H., July 24 (AP)—An "air flivver"—built to sell for less than $1000 and so constructed that it can be flown by the average automobile driver—has been perfected here by Mr. Harry N. Atwood, pioner aviator and inventor.

The new plane, "molded aircraft" is Mr. Atwood's name for it, is built without wires, nuts or bolts, and the inventor says the most severe weather conditions cannot break wings or rudders.

Mr. Atwood said the material can be produced so cheaply that a four-passenger plane, weighing 500 pounds, can be marketed for $500, exclusive of motor. His process, he said, made the wood slow burning and he maintained that one of his ships, afire at 2000 feet, could be landed before vital parts of the flying gear became consumed.

Filling Station for Hay Burners

Acme P & A

New York Horse Gets a Drink

No Charge Is Made for Service and All Are Welcome

The Humane Society of New York does not forget that there are some horses left in the motorized metropolis, and it provides watering stations for them so that on hot days they can have a cooling draft. Little Emily Taylor does her bit in helping Jacob Jacobs, acting head of the society.

President Holds Out New Hope For Maine Tidal Plan

Governor Quotes Him as Saying PWA May Start Quoddy Project

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 24 (AP)—A favorable word from President Roosevelt today revived hopes for the long agitated Quoddy Bay tidal power project.

Assurance of the Chief Exexcutive's interest in the ambitious plan to generate electric power by harnessing the swift-running tides of Passamaquoddy Bay, between Eastport and Lubec, was given by Gov. Louis J. Brann in a radio address last night.

Although originally put forth as a private enterprise, planned and sponsored by Mr. Dexter P. Cooper, internationally known engineer, proponents of the development recently have envisaged it as a second Tennessee Valley project. They have urged its construction as a "yardstick" for electric power rates throughout northeastern United States and as a possible source of competition for metallurgical monopolies.

"The immediate result of the construction of the dam would be the giving of employment to 6000 men for a period of about 2½ years," Governor Brann said.

PWA several weeks ago rejected an application for a $49,000,000 loan for the project, principally on the grounds there was no evidence presented of a market for the power it would develop.

Governor Brann announced that at the President's request he had named a commission to study this phase of the problem. He had appointed, he said, Mr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College; Mr. E. S. French, president of the Maine Central and Boston & Maine Railroads; Mr. Harry B. Crawford, Master of the State Grange; Mr. Wingate F. Cram, treasurer of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, and Mr. William N. Campbell, official of the Sanford Mills.

The Governor quoted the President as saying in his letter:

"With my summer home so near Eastport (on Campobello Island) for so many years, I have been interested in what is known as the Quoddy project for a long time, and it has been my hope that eventually the State of Maine would become not only a great industrial center of the nation, but that its agricultural population would be among the first to enjoy the manifest advantages of cheap electrical power on the farm as well.

"There is for the time being a considerable amount of Government funds available for public works, some of which, of course, could be diverted to this purpose should it be found, first, that the creation of the power is practical and economical, and, second, that it can be made available for various definite uses, and will not lie idle for many years to come, after it has been created."

British 'Ramblers' To Preserve Lakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KESWICK, Eng.—To be familiarly known as "Friends of the Lake District," the Lake District National Reserve Association was recently formed here at a rally of several hundred ramblers, youth hostel supporters, and members of the Lake District National Reserve Joint Committee.

The object of the "Friends" is to spread the view that the preservation of the Lake District is of national concern and can effectively be done only by a joint advisory planning committee.

In the meantime they intend working to safeguard the Lake District under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act of 1932, under which certain areas can be zoned for various types of buildings or reserved for agriculture and for private and public open spaces.

Flier Reaches Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 24 (AP)—Mr. John Grierson, British flier, arrived here at 3:30 p. m. Iceland time (11:30 a. m. E. S. T.) yesterday after a flight from Londonderry, Ireland, on his way to Ottawa by the north route.

Beauty of Wild Flowers in Norway Holds Common Appeal for Tourists

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Walkers, mountaineers, photographers, swimmers and botanists might at first seem indifferent holiday companions, but the Green Cross Society here is planning one common vacation to attract them all—and the joining link will be the vagrant beauty of wild flowers in Norway.

The vacation, planned for the middle of July, is to take the travelers into the Norwegian flower sanctuaries, where the Government preserves and guards the myriad lovely plants which have grown up uncultivated over the countryside. There, amid profusion of natural beauty and among plants, some of which are relics of the ice age, the vacationists can climb mountains, or walk along fertile slopes.

It is the hope of the organizers that when the travelers return they will join more whole-heartedly in the society's movement for bringing British wild flowers, at present at the mercy of the hiker's boot, under Government protection.

Quakes Lower India Area

Surveys in Bihar, India, indicate last year's earthquakes caused the land to sink an average of two feet.

Share of Churches In Relief Funds Set at $2,500,000

Study Made in New York of Tax-Exempt Realty Offered by Stelzle

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—Supporting his recent proposal that New York City churches appropriate $2,500,000 a year for unemployment relief, Dr. Charles Stelzle made public yesterday a study showing that the churches of this city own property assessed at approximately $584,626,900, all of which is tax-exempt.

The normal amount of taxation on these properties would be about $16,300,000, the tax-exempt provision thus amounting to a subsidy to the churches which operates largely to the advantage of wealthier congregations who own more extensive and valuable properties, Dr. Stelzle said.

Simultaneously plans for a nation-wide educational campaign to call attention to the financial needs of churches and welfare organizations throughout the country were announced by the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery.

Calling attention to the large financial grants the Government has made for industrial and economic recovery, the announcement urged that the moral support of the Government and the financial aid of the public be given to churches and private charity organizations to help them "in retrieving the losses that have been sustained during the last four years."

The campaign will begin on Oct. 1 with a "mobilization week," culminating with "Loyalty Sunday" on Oct. 7, when efforts will be made to increase church attendance.

The committee is composed of more than 200 representatives of Protestant, Jewish and Roman Catholic churches and lay organizations, were not tax-exempt.

At the public hearings held recently by the committee to consider unemployment relief, of which Mr. Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the Board of Aldermen, is chairman, Mr. Stelzle declared that the amount which he proposed the churches should contribute would be 25 per cent of the amount they would normally pay if their properties used for distinctively religious purposes were not tax-exempt.

Hands Across the River Link The Friendship of Two Nations

Stream Between Maine and New Brunswick Towns No Barrier to Interchange of Public Service Nor Performance of Neighborly Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALAIS, Maine, July 24—Internationalists seeking means of establishing friendship between countries could well take a lesson from this little town and that of St. Stephen, N. B., separated only by the St. Croix River. Connected by the international bridge and flying different flags, these two towns are called the most unique consular districts in the world.

If a fire alarm rings at St. Stephens, the Calais department turns out. If the fire is in Calais, the St. Stephen department hurries across the bridge. Should a general alarm be turned in, both towns respond with all their resources.

Canadian Cottons, Ltd., is in Milltown, N. B., a part of St. Stephens, yet the Maine Register lists it as in Maine. Nevertheless, it is a Canadian concern, but it hires more help from the Calais side of the river than it does from its own side. In fact, the mill workers hardly know whether they are laboring in the United States or Canada.

The water used by both St. Stephen and Calais comes down from a spring on the Canadian side. It is piped across the International Bridge and purchased, sold and controlled by the Calais Water Power Company. Calais, it is said, is the only city in the world that gets its water supply from a foreign country.

The gas, which is controlled at Calais, is used in both cities. So is the electricity which gets its power from Milltown on the Canadian side.

At St. Stephen the Rotary Club meets weekly Monday noons; the Calais Rotary at the same hour Wednesday. Any member not able to attend his own organization can easily make up his attendance by crossing the river and attending the other meeting.

In St. Stephen there is a business college which is the only one available to nearby Maine. This is the unusual occurrence of young Americans getting a business education in a Canadian college who will return to the United States for their jobs.

And last but far from least is the Calais Brass Band. It has more musicians from St. Stephens than it has from Calais, and incidentally, is one of the best bands in Maine.

Lilac-Lined Roads Fostered by Women Of New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Hopes of lilac-bordered highways for New Hampshire may be fulfilled through recent action of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs. The seeds of interest in sowing the fringe of the State's highways with the official state flower appear to have taken firm root.

Roadside beautification was first considered at a meeting of the federation two years ago, through the suggestion of Mr. Frederick A. Gardner, state publicist for the New Hampshire Highway Department. The movement was given further impetus by Mr. Haven Doe, state senator from Rollinsford, who suggested to a local garden club that instead of spending the time and effort to stage an annual flower show, more good would result if every member would plant something from his or her garden alongside the roadway through the town—perennials preferably, but anything that would add a touch of beauty that passers-by might see.

The New Hampshire Development Commisson will coöperate with the federation members and the State Highway Department in laying out such a program of beautification, in addition to establishing garden plots at intervals along the highways.

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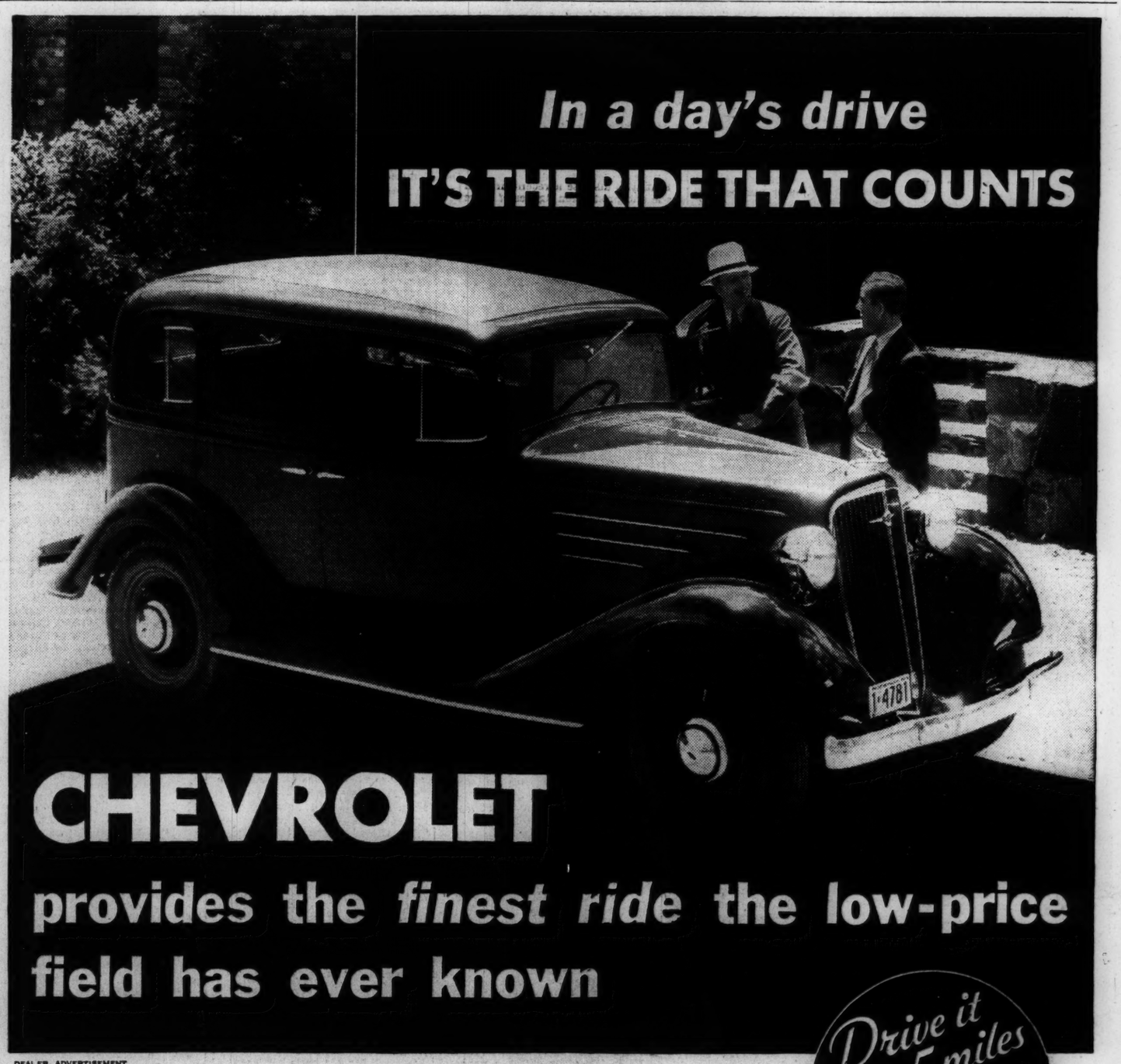

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CHEVROLET

Ward Lines? See City Council

Fore River Strike End in Sight

Newton Seeks to Conquer Pike

(Continued from Page 1)

from Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Pointing to the increase in drunken driving, he said 3000 drivers had been suspended for this offense this year, that the year's total will probably be around 7000 in place of the usual 5000.

Mr. Ryan's remedies are safety campaign intensification, more police assigned to stop wild drivers and no mercy for flagrant offenders. Finally he expects the insurance companies to blacklist inveterate violators so they will not be able to obtain insurance, which in turn will automatically keep them off the road.

Liquor Control

Three Quiet Weeks—For several weeks burly visitors have frequented liquor establishments in the South End. Dressed like habitués they have attracted little attention. Inside of the rough clothes stood picked men of the Boston police department. Today these officers, back in normal clothes, stood before the Boston Licensing Board and unfolded a tale of unbelievable conditions, of excessive law violations, of flagrant mixing of races. They held up for examination two of the many places they have catalogued that the board might see for itself.

Massachusetts State Alcoholic Beverage Commission, conceded to have administered liquor extremely well under the present loose law, had asked the Boston police department to undertake the investigation. Delighted to coöperate Superintendent Martin King had put his best men on the job and in three weeks' charted the whole South End liquor layout. So quietly had the investigation gone on that no word of it had spread until the revelation before the licensing board today.

An appeal from police officials that police and investigators from the ABC be admitted immediately to clubs and other liquor selling establishments upon showing their badges met with hearty approval from the board members. Regular investigators had found their work obstructed because of delays in gaining admittance to places under suspicion.

State House

Unemployment Chairman—State Senators usually watch and listen during their first term. Added years of experience sees them on various commissions. Further years lead to chairmanships.

Today Massachusetts had the unusual picture of a State Senator, Mr. Harry B. Putnam of Westfield, serving his first team, being named to his third chairmanship, that of the important committee on unemployment insurance. Mr. Putnam is also chairman of the Legal Affairs Committee and served as chairman of the special liquor commission which drew up the Liquor Control Act.

Public hearings are held in Boston, New Bedford, Springfield and Worcester before Mr. Putnam's committee, marking an important event in the nation's gradual movement toward unemployment insurance as a national policy. The hearings start Sept. 5.

* * *

Secondhand Fire — Reports of 2000 acres of fine pine trees being burned over on Cape Cod yesterday before the conflagration was brought under control, caused wood lovers to bewail such a loss of evergreens. Today State Fire Warden M. C. Hutchins hastened to assure the public that the loss was not what it seemed, that the burned area was but 1000 acres and had been burned over 12 years ago, so that only a small second growth amid charred stumps remained for yesterday's flames. Despite no rain the warden happily reported no other fires in Massachusetts forests.

Recovery

Moonlight on the ERA—When Joseph P. Carney, Massachusetts ERA head, picked musical leaders for the ERA groups he selected artists with imagination.

For the past few nights a mellow-moon has shown down on the city. How could music be better than against a backdrop of moonlight? So imaginative ERA music leaders, gazing skyward, quickly planned to have concerts of the Civic Chorus every evening during the next three nights while the moon still will be relatively full. The programs will start at 8 o'clock instead of the usual hour of 7.

The schedule:

Wednesday at Savin Hill Beach, Dorchester. Thursday at World War Memorial Park, East Boston. Friday at Monument Square, Charlestown.

* * *

Missing: 4000 Brooklinelites—Population is a basis of appeals by chambers of commerce. Eagerly they follow census reports to take advantage of every increase to show a bigger and more important town or city.

Today Brookline selectmen, reflecting a chamber-of-commerce pride over figures, were troubled awaiting a reply to a letter then sent to the ERA authorities yesterday, questioning the ERA figures of its recently-taken census. The census gave Brookline 4000 less people than the United States census. Even Brookline could not face a loss of 4000 people in too offhanded a manner. Thus the letter.

* * *

"An Excellent Opportunity"—For 21 years William H. O'Brien has been director of the Telegraph and Telephone Division of the State Department of Public Utilities. Today he was casting his eyes Washingtonward where he knew his name had been prominently recommended for the Telephone Division of the new Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. O'Brien's recommenders were Senators Walsh and Coolidge, Governor Ely, former Mayor Curley and veterans' and labor organizations. Questioned, Mr. O'Brien smiled, innocently, said that he had received no word from Washington, then added, "But I think the new commission offers an excellent opportunity for constructive work."

Television Advance Forecast in Britain As Result of Merger

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Speedier progress in Britain toward the goal of "Television for all" is expected to result from a merger between the Marconi Company and Electrical & Musical Industrial Industries Ltd.

The merger is on a fifty-fifty basis and the agreement relates to "high definition" television. The board of the new company includes the Marchese Marconi, Lord Inverforth, chairman of the Marconi Company, and Mr. Alfred Clark, chairman of Electrical and Musical Industries Ltd.

Television enthusiasts have been calling for transmissions which will give finer definition than is possible at present. It is known also that the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Baird Company, which are both outside the marger, have been engaged on television on waves of the order of seven meters and even lower with a view to being able to use a broader wave-band which will not interfere with ordinary broadcasting.

At present television transmissions in England are made by "scanning" the picture at a rate of 30 lines to the inch. This has the merit of simplicity, but the result is said to be coarse and lacking in definition. Transmissions at a rate of 180 lines to the inch are aimed at and those who have seen experimental transmissions of this kind forecast television within the next few years at least as good, in their way, as were the early results in broadcasting.

Music

"Hymn of Praise"

Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" for chorus, soloists and orchestra is on the program of the American Institute of Normal Methods, closing its fiftieth annual session at the Levi Warren Junior High School, West Newton, tonight. The music is under the direction of Mr. Osborne McConathy. The assisting singers are Miss Melba Abbott, soprano; Mrs. Esther Stevens Kendall, mezzo-soprano, and Mr. Raymond Simonds, tenor.

Tuna Industry Meets Modern Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, July 24—Although Maine is one of the East's leaders in the tuna fish industry, Nova Scotia, temporarily at least, jumped ahead of this State by means of two radical changes in the handling of the business.

Instead of shipping the giant fish to New York where they are either canned or sold, as Maine does, Nova Scotia is canning them on a large scale. The second step was to construct large pounds of stout netting where the fish are held after being caught in heavy seins or traps. This is to avoid glutting the market. Now Nova Scotia sends from Hubbard's, where the center of the tuna fish industry is, just enough fish to command the highest market prices.

Cost of Running Illinois Reduced to 1927 Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24—Ending its last fiscal year with a savings of $3,631,663 on budgetary allotments and appropriations, the State of Illinois spent less money than in any year since 1927, it was announced today by Gov. Henry Horner. The Governor's report covers the 20 executive divisions under his direct control.

Praising the heads of his departments for their coöperation in the economy program, the Governor said that although budget estimates for the year ending June 30, 1934, were set at a minimum of $20,992,140, actual expenditures had been kept down to $19,243,641, with a budget saving of $1,748,499. In addition, savings of $1,883,164 are represented by unused contingent funds still on hand.

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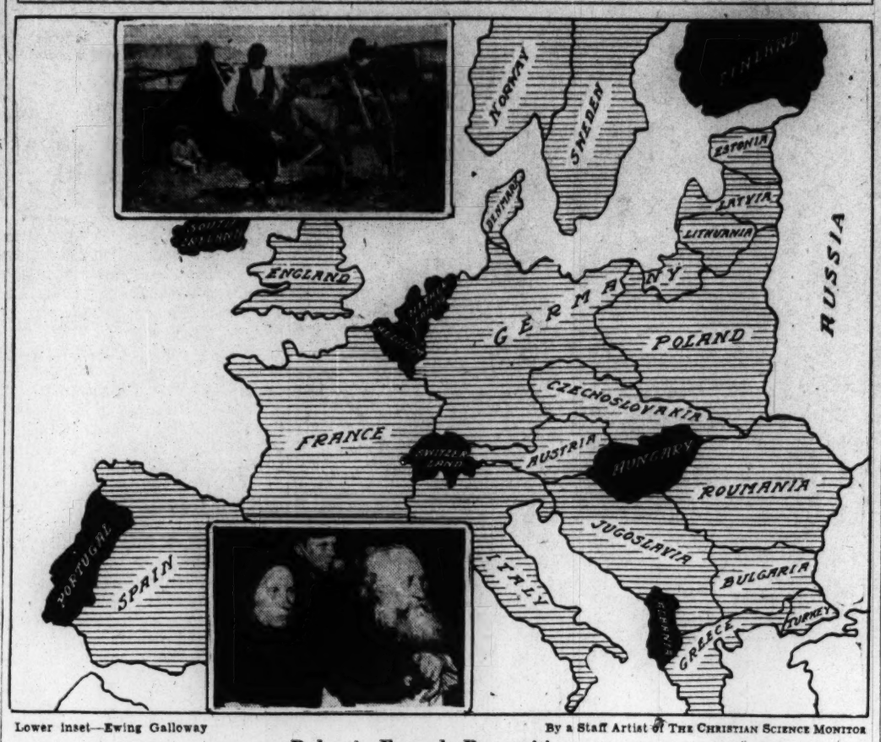

Lower Inset—Ewing Galloway — By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Bulgaria Extends Recognition

Nations Who Now Recognize the Moscow Government Indicated by Shading. Blackened Sections Are Those With Whom the Soviet Has Not Yet Resumed Relations. Inset Above—Bulgarian Woman With Children. Below—Russian Peasant Family.

Boston Snapshots

Wire Walking at Tufts The atmosphere of aspiration which surrounds the Tufts campus seems to rouse ambition in the local livestock as well as in the students. Any woodland squirrel, for instance, can leap from tree to tree, but Tufts squirrels have added to their accomplishments the art of walking along the tight wires of telephone lines at great speed.

The grace and ease with which they frisk along these private elevated routes evidently proved an inspiration for a local cat. She was seen to ascend a tree and step gingerly, but with determination, upon a lead covered cable. With paws slipping frequently and with tail pointing stiffly and suddenly, now this way, now that, she proceeded slowly as far as the next tree—and several feet beyond it.

Here, slipping and faltering, as observers held their breath, she turned around and retreated with increasing speed to the tree—where she remained for some time to rest.

Thick foliage made it impossible to tell whether her face bore an expression of triumph or of humiliation. She probably would have attained a passing grade in a wire walking class—but she could hardly be classed as an honor student.

* * *

Licensed Bathers—Late swimmers at Ipswich may not have to display license numbers on their backs—as do hunters in some states—or on collars — as do dogs everywhere—but if they wish to enter the water after 10 p. m. they are now required to obtain permits.

Ipswich has strict regulations relating to the type of bathing suit to be worn by those on its beach. Since both bathers and suits are invisible in the dark, the only way in which the Chief of Police can cast an appraising eye upon them is to insist that all night bathers obtain a permit signed by him. This rule has just gone into effect.

We have always experienced difficulty in dealing with such things as locker keys when bathing on public beaches. Faced with the necessity of carrying a paper permit with us in the water—ready to produce at the request of any prowling officer—we are at a loss to know how to handle the problem.

Culture in the Hills—The music now echoing in the Berkshires is a good deal different from the "hillbilly" tunes which echo in the southern mountains—and a good deal different, too, in results. Representative Allen T. Treadway, operator of a chain of hotels in the district, attributes much of the increase in the number of visitors to "cultural assets being developed in the Berkshires."

Among these assets he mentions the Music Temple at South Mountain, Ted Shawn's dance demonstrations at West Becket, the Playhouse-in-the-Hills at Cumington, the Berkshire Playhouse at Stockbridge, and the coming Berkshire Symphonic Festival at which Henry Hadley will conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra.

A recent hotel survey shows that vacation business everywhere has displayed a decided upturn. Different hotels report increases over last year of from 24 to 40 per cent.

Wakefield Line In Road Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

tor lines, but Lynnfield citizens objected.

Now the State steps in with a plan to take over this two-mile stretch of abandoned railroad up to South Lynnfield, turning it into one part of the proposed extension of Route 128 as far as Gloucester.

Branch Lines Abandoned

Thus does Massachusetts plan to take the lead in turning the obsolescence of yesterday into uses of today. Throughout the nation there reverberates the demand to do away with branch rail lines that now operate at a loss. Even the railroads object to this cost, forced on them by public demand. The railroads would close the lines and substitute buses.

Massachusetts would not only substitute the buses in such cases but it would use the railroad right of way upon which to operate their buses.

List of Benefits

From the Cape comes a proposal to abandon the railroad to Provincetown. But a highway already pierces that section. Near Ipswich, a battle between the railroad, street cars and motor traffic having wiped out the street cars, now aims at the railroads. The existence of little used, small-branch lines opens up further prospects in Massachusetts of turning railroads into highways.

Public works officials today listed the benefits of building highways along raolroad rights of ways as:

1. Direct line of travel.
2. No disturbance to adjacent properties.
3. Use of waste land.
4. Economy.

It particularly appeals to highway builders that the grades are all in, the crossings are protected and no houses will have to be knocked out by land takings.

Winant Condemns Partisan Criticism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISLES OF SHOALS, N. H., July 24—Partisan politics were forgotten last night as the Republican Governor of New Hampshire, Mr. John G. Winant, condemned the present excessive criticism of government officials.

He told members of the Unitarian General Conference here that no man in public life can make the government any better than the people want it to be. It was generally conceded that Governor Winant was defending President Roosevelt.

The speaker recalled the administrations of Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt, commenting that both met with vicious political criticism when these administrations were actually doing all in their power to serve the people. "If the people have second-rate standards, the Government will be second rate," Governor Winant said. "Politics is only the science of government."

"Faith and love have moved men and mountains," he observed. "It is difficult to maintain morale during these times, but it is within the power of the American people today to so destroy the slowly moving progress that is now being made that we may again find ourselves in pitfalls of depression with more disillusionment and less chance of recovery."

Theaters

"The Closed Room"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGUNQUIT, Maine.—One of the most amusing and ably presented comedies of the summer season, "The Closed Room," by Patterson Greene, received its première performance at the Ogunquit Playhouse last night. And not a little of the evening's sparkle was due to the fact that Peggy Wood, famed on both sides of the Atlantic, was the facile comedienne who led a very able company through the intricacies of international romance and finance.

"The Closed Room" deals with the effort to revive a romance, begun among the intrigue and excitement surrounding war-time secret service, in the distinctly unexotic atmosphere of a prim New England home.

Though Mr. Greene's treatment of the material is generally light and gay, it has frequent unexpected barbs of sound observation. There is occasional overdrawing of character, especially in the case of Quincy Hollis, but this is not a serious charge.

"The Closed Room" may be termed more than merely a "good summer evening's entertainment." How much more is yet to be seen. Casting and direction are unusually good and the single set is in excellent taste.

The small but effective cast includes: Molly Pearson as Aunt Sarah, whose New England conscience is fortunately offset by common sense; Claire Fougere, a dreaming child "with her head in the clouds," played with engaging charm by Florence Williams; Paul Willenz, the returned lover, by Stiano Braglotti, who is especially good in a make-believe journey scene; Quincy Hollis, whose ancestors go back to the Puritans (Russel Rhodes); Jason (Frank Roberts), Ellen, a good maid bit (Sheelagh Hayes) and of course Miss Wood as Anne Hollis.

The play is set in Gloucester, and part of the enthusiasm of last night's audience may be the result of locale. For "The Closed Room" is unsparing in its jibes at Boston's old families, Wellesley, Harvard, Boston bankers and almost everything else that appeals particularly to a New England audience. The fact remains that despite an occasional breach of taste "The Closed Room" furnished one of the entertaining evenings spent at the summer theater so far. J. D. B.

Boston Art Notes

Ships a. the Vose

Subjects of the sea appear to be especially popular this season. We are accustomed—living in a seaport—to depiction of vessels and surf. In this vicinity there are many first-rate portrayers who bring knowledge and talent to bear on their maritime subjects. They show a predilection for old shipping, for boats which preceded the day of gigantic craft.

At the Vose galleries there are some old portraits brought to light. They include whalers, packets and clipper ships made by painters known and unknown. Noteworthy are the paintings by Walters & Son. Some of the most interesting ones lack signatures, an indication of want of artistic pretense on the part of the painters.

The manner of painting of ships is subject to variation; some craftsmen reveal every small detail meticulously, rigging, keel, sails; others paint away impressionistically indicating the shape and movement. The Vose collection displays the first method. The maritime architect will be interested. The pictures are instructive, and more, they are pleasing to the eye. Accuracy of detail need not limit the possibility of surface beauty, need not be in the way of pleasing lineament and consistent, well-wrought surface.

At the same gallery there may be seen a miscellany of pictures the makers of which have emphasized scenic splendors. The pictures are probably intended for decorative use, for in themselves they contain no signalizing qualities.

At the Boston Art Club there is an exhibition of paintings by A. C. Goodwin. Once again we may see Boston town behind the blue or rose veil of impressionism. The Goodwin canvases have always revealed that Boston provided an abundance of material as satisfying to the painter of atmospheric effect as Giverny or Rouen. D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sunday, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Water-colors and prints by William Blake; Japanese paintings; modern prints. On permanent exhibition: English, Irish and American silver; twelfth century Spanish chapel; Egyptian jewelry room; Etruscan collection.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic Art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; free gallery guidance at 11 a. m.; admission 25 cents. Sundays, 1 to 5, through July 29, admission free. Closed during August.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Turner's Liber Studiorum. American portraits, silver and furniture, seventeenth-eighteenth centuries, French and Italian drawings, eighteenth century, French paintings and drawings, nineteenth-twentieth centuries.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Roman mosaics, 650 dolls, including the Helen Draper Ayer collection; insects; ocean creatures. Through the summer.

Boston City Club—Paintings in oil by H. Orne Rider. Through Aug. 15.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—General exhibition of fine prints.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Goodspeed's Book Shop — General print show.

Doll & Richards—General grouping of oils and water colors.

Grace Horne Galleries — The season in retrospect, an exhibition of selected works shown during the year.

Foster Brothers—Etchings of yachting subjects by Philip Kappel.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Drawings, water colors and etchings by Helen Sewell. Through July.

Vose Galleries — Exhibition of old ship paintings, famous clippers, packets and whalers, also a group of hooked rugs.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of water colors by Samuel Hanks Bryant, from July 23 to Aug. 11, also New England marines.

Walkout Closes Woolen Mill

NORWICH, Conn., July 24 (AP) — The mill of the American Woolen Company in the Thamesville section was closed today as the outcome of the walkout yesterday of 20 employees of the picker and carding rooms. Employees have been receiving $15.20 a week. It was understood they have asked for $18. The mill has been employing several hundred persons.

Bulgaria Renews Ties With Russia After Long Rift

Slav Influence in Balkans Gains as Sofia Follows Little Entente Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The strengthening of Slav influence in the Balkans is foreshadowed in an announcement that Bulgaria has just recognized Soviet Russia.

The announcement is contained in information given out by Mr. Kosta Bataloff, Bulgarian Foreign Minister. After an exchange of letters between Sofia and Moscow, a protocol was signed at Stamboul in which resumption of normal relations was formally acknowledged. By this act two Slavic peoples establish friendly intercourse interrupted 19 years ago by Bulgaria's entering the World War on the side of the Central Powers. After the close of the war, in which Bulgaria was defeated, Communism became exceedingly strong here and since activity of Bolshevik policy was inspired, directed and largely financed from Moscow, no Sofia Government cared to recognize the Soviets.

For years the Sofia Government has fought against clandestine revolutionary activity of the Soviets, just as the Austrian Government is now fighting against the hostile activity of the German Hitlerite Party operating from Munich. Finally, however, after vehement clashes the Communist movement here was brought to bay, though by no means annihilated, and Bulgarian bourgeois leaders began favorably to consider resumption of relations with a country which, for more than a century, had been considered the protector of all Slavs.

The movement in this direction was accelerated by the present dictatorial Government, which seized power May 19 and proclaimed as one of its chief aims the recognition of the Soviet Government. Now this point in Premier Georgieff's program has been fulfilled. This new act will not radically change Bulgaria's political situation, but since France and Russia are now cooperating, it will tend toward bringing Bulgaria closer to the French sphere of influence and may eventually facilitate the movement toward an understanding between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

It has been added, however, that as Bulgaria's neighbors, the Little Entente, have recently recognized the Soviet Union, Bulgaria was practically forced to follow suit, whether it wanted to or not.

Higher Priced Farms In Connecticut Pay The Least Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 23—The Connecticut farmer whose property is worth $5000 or more is likely to be treated much more generously by the tax assessors than his neighbor whose little farm is worth $2500 or less, a survey completed at Connecticut State College indicates.

Dr. George B. Clarke, tax specialist at the college, and a member of a state commission that is preparing tax legislation recommendations for the General Assembly, was in charge of the survey, financed by the CWA.

In one Connecticut town, Dr. Clarke said, 12 farms with sale value of $5000 to $9000 each were assessed at 47 per cent of this value. In the same town 17 farms with sale value of $2500 to $5000 were assessed at 68 per cent of their value, and 34 farms with sale value of $2500 or less, the lowest bracket, were assessed at 94 per cent of their value.

Dr. Clarke added that Connecticut experience in this regard is similar to that of other states where tax appraising is done by untrained officials.

Liquor Selling Brings Arrest of 70 in Delaware

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., July 24—Seventy men and women are under arrest here charged with the illegal sale of liquor. Evidence against them was gathered by a nationally known detective agency, which, according to reports in quarters believed to be informed, was engaged for this work by Mr. Pierre S. du Pont, head of the Delaware Liquor Control Commission.

The charge against them is seen here as confirming a statement by the United States Commissioner in Wilmington that Delaware is today honeycombed with stills and that whisky and brandies are now produced illegally in greater volume than ever before.

Four Post Offices Added To Pacific Desert Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Four new post offices were established recently by the United States Government to serve the desert areas between here and the Colorado River—a district in which there is now a great deal of construction activity.

The new offices are: Berdoo Camp, Whipple, Rice, and Desert Center, Calif. Whipple post office, on the banks of the Colorado River, was named after Lieutenant Whipple, who, in 1854, made a survey for a railroad route from the Mississipi River to the Pacific Ocean.

Visitors Set High Mark At Mount Rainier Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONGMIRE, Wash.—More persons have visited Mount Rainier National Park this travel season to date than ever before. Figures compiled here show 118,278 tourists entered the parl during the past nine and a half months, as compased to 58,036 a year ago and the previous high of 114,342, attained in 1931.

For the first 15 days of July 32,173 came into the park as against 14,313 last year. During the first half of July, 1930, the peak of early July travel, 37,387 visitors passed through the park entrances.

Can You Afford To Miss These?

During the next few weeks The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section will have some entertaining and interesting feature articles. Let's look around the corner and see what lies ahead.

Improving Your Swimming

Here is a treat for all the swimmers who want to improve their stroke. On July 23, the Monitor began a series of twelve articles on its Sport Page in the form of interviews with famous swimmers and coaches by a member of The Christian Science Monitor's staff—Clarence A. Bush. Through these articles you and your friends can obtain many authoritative and practical points on Finding the Best Variety of the Crawl Stroke, Breath Control, Reducing Leverage, Teaching Beginners, Technique of the Best Japanese Swimmers, and Speed Versus Endurance.

Bringing Up Your Baby

If you are a mother who has been drilled in the doctrine of never rocking the baby, singing to it, or taking it up when it cries, you will be deeply interested in the common sense ideas of a woman who believes that sometimes all of these things can be done with good results. The writer says it is well to bear in mind that "babies are people and therefore should be treated with the courtesy and tact whic realizes that in a world where opinions frequently differ, compromise is a rule of polite living." Many excellent ideas for making baby's first months happy and harmonious will be found in these four articles entitled Baby Discipline, Baby Games, Baby Toys, and Baby Manners. The first article will appear early in August on the Women's Page.

Checking Up the New Deal

For some time the chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, Erwin D. Canham, has been telling Monitor readers how the country looks from his watchtower in Washington. Now he has left his desk there and is making a tour of the United States to see how the man in the street, the man in the restaurant, the man in the small shop as well as the banker, farmer, and industrialist are reacting to the Government's vast and venturesome program. When the President arrives in Portland for his tour across the country, Mr. Canham will be one of the accompanying party and will report the President's activities on the return trip to Washington.

Disarmament Begins at Home

The writer of this article, which will appear early in August on the Educational Page, says: "The surest way to achieve disarmament among nations is to uproot the causes of conflict in the home. Moral disarmament among nations and in the homes of the nations must precede military disarmament," and then the author goes on to analyze the causes of friction in the home and the remedy for it. There is much material in these articles to make the thoughtful parent question whether or not at times his attitude is not that of a dictator, intolerant toward any but the adult point of view, instead of a kind and just mediator.

Editorial "Specials"

Among the many interesting articles to appear on the Editorial Page during the next few weeks are "The World's Worst Linguists," an amusing travel article by Sydney A. Clark, writer of popular travel books; "Meet the Men Who Dominate Our Children," a useful article telling what one community did to improve its schools, and two articles by Sisley Huddleston summarizing his impressions of California and concluding his notes on his American tour.

Weekly Magazine Section

Movies — Talbot Mundy

In view of the present boycott of the motion pictures by some religious organizations, this article entitled "Renaissance in the Cinema" is of special interest. It indicates the lines along which reform in motion pictures could be effected. The elimination of greed and of the rush for wealth by producers would give freer play to the rich talent which is now concentrated in the industry. Mr. Mundy is widely known as a writer of novels and magazine articles.

The League — Lord Cecil

One of the statesmen who has had most to do with building up the League of Nations considers the relationship between Geneva's international institution, with its democratic constitution, and the various dictatorships which have grown up in Europe and elsewhere. He shows that, although the absolutist form of government appears to be in contradiction with Geneva's ideals, nevertheless many countries ruled by dictators are members of the League. The article should appeal to anyone who believes in Anglo-Saxon ideals of government.

Patriotism — "An Old Soldier"

The "Old Soldier" who wrote about disarmament in the Weekly Magazine Section for May 23 turns his attention to men's obligation to their countries. Other articles by the "Old Soldier" will appear in later numbers.

Murals — Nadia Lavrova

The remarkable collection of frescoes and other mural paintings just completed in the Coit Tower in San Francisco are in some ways unique in American art. The way in which this remarkable coöperative enterprise was carried out and the results achieved are attracting national attention. The article is illustrated with reproductions of many of the paintings.

Feminism — Alma Lutz

The significance of the international action recently taken to guarantee the nationality rights of women in the western hemisphere is explained in an article entitled "Feminism in the International Manner." The author has for years been in close touch with women's movements. She tells what the new international treaties will mean to women in the Americas.

Youth — Francis P. Miller

The president of the World's Student Christian Federation gives a striking answer to the question "Can Youth Save the World?" Mr. Miller recently concluded a world-wide investigation of youth movements and his conclusions are of special interest to those who look with hope to the rising generation.

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Austrian W.C. T. U. Increases Despite Heavy Restrictions, Stockholm Conference Hears

Women From All Over the World, Gathered for Temperance Conference, Find Time All Too Brief—Progress Reported in Finland and Denmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, July 24—Delegates gathered here for world's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention are beginning to find 5½ days all too short in which to cope not only with a well-filled agenda but to see all the sights of this lovely city with its countless waterways, its archipelago, its historic buildings.

Yesterday afternoon, the delegates sandwiched between the crowded hours of their more serious deliberations an automobile trip to the quaint old university town of Upsala where they attended a service at the cathedral whose copper-clad spires had greeted them long before their arrival in the city.

Attention to Austria

The conference deliberated the situation in Austria on Monday.

It was brought out that the Austrian W. C. T. U., which was founded 25 years ago, comprises about 400 members in 12 cooperative groups, which include all creeds, particularly "free churches," i. e., Methodists, Baptists, Adventists, also Jews.

Frau Paula Spoerri has been successful in teaching housewives in special courses how to prepare cheap alcohol-free drinks of berries simply by using ordinary kitchen utensils.

From time to time housewives spend a week or so in one of the W. C. T. U. homes or holiday camps. Another W. C. T. U. activity in Austria is looking after girls traveling alone. They are received in alcohol-free homes, where they are boarded at very low rates (8 cents), sometimes no charge being made at all, for a space of two to twelve months. The W. C. T. U. helps find them decent jobs.

The Austrian W. C. T. U. coöperates with the Evangelic "Blue Cross" and the Good Templars and with the "German Community of Alcohol-Free Culture."

A monthly magazine is published and supplied free of charge; it contains recipes for alcohol-free drinks.

Under the present Austrian law, children under 16 are not allowed to take alcoholic drinks in public places; the W. C. T. U. keeps an eye on the enforcement of the law and sees that school children on school trips should not be tempted to drink alcohol. Besides, they support the demand of all temperance organizations in Austria to raise the age limit from 16 to 18 years.

Gin's Diminishing Flow

Prohibition of gin imports within 10 years was secured for the Gold Coast by a law of 1931, according to a report by Lady Cecilia Roberts presented to the conference.

"The ordinance requires the importation of gin into the colony to be reduced each year by 10 per cent off the 1931 figures," she said, "so that in 10 years prohibition of gin will be secured. The use of other spirits is restricted. Higher duties, legislative restrictions, and trade depression have effected a marked decrease of consumption and import in the Gold Coast—a decrease also apparent in the figures of other West African colonies."

"The Native Races and Liquor Traffic United Committee," Lady Cecilia declared, "keeps close watch in England on the effect of alcoholic liquors on backward races, especially in West Africa. There importation of European liquors, which was well nigh stopped during the great war owing to lack of shipping, rose rapidly in the post-war boom, though not to pre-war figures. Thus in four British West African dependencies," she continued, "import of spirits rose from 510,334 gallons in 1920 to 1,957,296 gallons in 1927, the rise being specially marked in the gold coast."

"Import of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in large areas, e. g., in the northern territories of Nigeria, of Togoland and of the Cameroons," Lady Cecilia went on. "But development of railways and the opening up of trade makes enforcement difficult. Liquor filters through."

Moral Education

That liquor is not the only evil the world's temperance workers are fighting was shown by the report on moral education read to the conference.

The report, signed by Mrs. Margaret Shennan of South Africa, recounts activities in many lands in regard to women and girls discharged from prisons, prostitution, health, child marriages, public dance halls, moving pictures.

In Australia the local W. C. T. U. was instrumental in initiating a Good Films League. The Austrian W. C. T. U. has specialized in rescue work in girls' Homes. In Brazil the national superintendent is a distinguished doctor and has prepared an educational handbook for mothers of which hundreds of copies have been sold. Some 6000 booklets have been circulated on the evils of commercialized prostitution and laws have been passed forbidding the importation of foreign women for immoral purposes.

Public opinion in Brazil is now in favor of one moral standard for men and women, the national report on moral education states. This is held to be due at least in part to the work of the W. C. T. U.

From Many Lands

In many other countries the W. C. T. U. has been fighting on this particular front. Thus China, the report says, is evincing keen interest in the World Purity Pledge which is being translated and printed in the W. C. T. U. Magazine.

Similarly from Egypt comes a description of some remarkable experimental work by Miss Potter, a W. C. T. U. worker in the fight against immorality. Thanks to her iniative, all the licensed houses in Damanhour have now been closed with the help of the municipal authorities. Miss Potter has carried on her campaign by means of lantern lectures, visits and literature distribution.

France again is concentrating chief attention on the subject of one standard for men and women. Such success, the report says, has attended the work of the Union Temporaire in its fight for one moral standard for both sexes, that France has now signed the League Convention forbidding the traffic in women for foreign countries.

The report shows the campaign for the abolition of licensed houses to be growing rapidly in France. The Union Temporaire now claims to have 55 branches and 3,000,000 members all working to this end. Specially good work has been done in Grenoble, where 60 women have been saved from the streets, the report states. This is serving as a beacon to rescue workers in other parts of France.

In Japan, too, the fight is mainly against licensed vice. Two "precincts" have now abolished the system. Eleven others have passed a resolution to abolish it. In 39 more, abolitionist leagues have now been formed.

Work in Ceylon

In regard to Ceylon, the delegates heard an account from Mrs. Jayasekara of Jayasekara Home for women and children. Here is a refuge for women discharged from prison, for girls who have been cruelly treated in homes of slavery. The Jayasekara Home is described as a haven of rest to many whom it has helped to lead honest lives.

India is happy in having its principal religions—Hinduism and Islam—both in favor of abstinence. Nevertheless the W. C. T. U. finds its hands full with the fight against infant mortality, child marriages and the opium evil. The State of Indore has now raised its marriage age to 18 for both sexes. Other parts of the country are striving to follow this example with the W. C. T. U. well in the van of the crusade.

New Zealand also reports a higher marriage age which is now 16 for both sexes.

The Swedish W. C. T. U. reports that special control of motion picture houses has now been secured and night clubs forbidden. Public dancing halls have been placed under the control of the local authorities. A law was passed in May raising the age of protection of girls from 18 to 21.

Scotland is fighting the cocktail menace, its report says. The W. C. T. U. is also urging stricter control of cinemas and censorship of literature for young people. It is glad to record that the age of young persons under the jurisdiction of juvenile courts has been raised from 16 to 17 and the age of criminal responsibility from seven to eight. A new probation act has tended to reduce juvenile delinquency, it is stated.

Revenues Disappointing

How the grandiose promises of the Finnish antiprohibitionists came to grief as to the amount of revenue which would accrue to the state if prohibition were abolished was described by Miss Fanny von Hertzen in a speech as to conditions in Finland since the abolition of prohibition in that country.

The revenue of the legal consumption in 1933 was Fmk 400,955,201. The antiprohibitionists promised the state an income of Fmk 500,000,000. The net profit of the liquor trade was about Fmk 212,000,000.

The legal consumption per head of population was in 1933 0.805 liters, total 2,797,395.6 liters. The supposed illegal sale is estimated at about 1,500,000 liters.

"The repeal of the prohibition law has had a relaxing influence on the mentality of the people," Miss von Hertzen said. "A general indifference is to be observed among the public and the principle of total abstinence is growing dimmer. In the action of the temperance organizations a weakening of interest is perceived, and the statistics show a decrease in membership, but this decrease may now have stopped. Of the promised increase of membership by the anti-prohibitionists after repeal nothing has been observed.

"In spite of the increase of the total consumption last year," Miss von Hertzen went on, "the consumption per head of population is in Finland still lower than in most European countries. The Finnish nation seems to have been during the prohibition period dryer than its reputation. And after a winter, even an after-winter, the spring always breaks forth. We have still a hard struggle before us, but a noble one. And the ultimate victory of the right is certain."

Denmark Got Early Start

The following report was given for Denmark, the president of the national organization being Mrs. M. Henriksen:

"The W. C. T. U. was founded in 1888. We have 400 members and form a part of the temperance movement in Denmark, which has 100,000 members in different organizations, with which we coöperate. A peace organization works on the same lines as our W. C. T. U. We have persisting White Ribboners and 13 local unions, all taking up special social work. Three unions have branches for work among young people and children. Several unions are making clothes for heathen missions and for children in our colony, Greenland. Two unions are managing homes for young girls, where in leisure times they can have useful hours, instead of being absorbed in the wild life of our metropolis. Other unions work for poor homes and provide clothes for babies and money and flowers for the mothers. Since 1931 we have started three new unions.

"Our monthly paper, Mors Blad, publishes a mothers' day number, with a circulation in 1933 of 12,000 copies; in 1934 we doubled the number of pages. In 1933 we started the first milk car in one of the parks of Copenhagen; this year we hope to have four. In 1933 our president, Mrs. Carla Ottosen, retired. Mrs. Maren Henriksen was elected president. In February, 1934, our union had a health course, with lectures and exhibitions, in Copenhagen."

Medical Temperance

Alcohol is seldom used for medical purposes in Australia, Finland, France and Italy, wrote Dr. Maud Allen, in a report on Medical Temperance to be published in the official report of the convention.

Dr. Allen found this unexpected fact when investigating the excuse often given under prohibition in the U. S. A. and Canada that alcohol was needed "for medical purposes."

In many countries, Dr. Allen's report said, "the best doctors are opposed to the use of alcohol as medicine." In Australia, alcohol may not be carried by ambulance men for use in accidents.

Evangelistic Progress

A "splendid" response was received to a request that the Orthodox Church for the first time in history should observe World Temperance Sunday, according to the report of the W. C. T. U.'s Evangelistic Department prepared by Mrs. Mary J. Campbell of Jerusalem.

Two messages were sent out, the report stated, to some 50 nations in which the W. C. T. U. is organized. The replies showed that all realized the need for prayer in connection with temperance work.

Leaders in World W.C.T.U. Conference

Toloff

Miss Winona R. Jewell
General Secretary of Young Peoples' Branch of American W. C. T. U.

Frau Paula Spoerri
Austrian Delegate and President of the Bundabstinenter Frauen in Osterreich

Miss Helen Louise Byrnes
Evanston, Ill., Leader of Singing at Conference

Chicago Sees Cold Plate Boil Pot, And Match Light An Electric Bulb

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 24—How a "light-gun" can be used to shoot an electric light on instead of off, how an electric bulb can be lighted with a regular kitchen match; how sound can be made visible and light audible; how a kettle can be made to boil on an absolutely cold surface—these are some of the strange phenomena of electricity brought into the spotlight on Electric Day at A Century of Progress Exposition last week.

When the fair was visited by hundreds of electrical experts and workers, they saw how an almost non-visible ray of light could bring out strange beauties of materials and minerals not visible to the human eye. They saw how, with the stroboscope, a "slow motion" device used to study the behavior of machinery, a shaft revolving at 1700 motions a minute could apparently be slowed down to five times a minute, for observation, and how time can be told accurately by a clock whose hands revolve at the rate of 1600 times a minute, by use of the stroboscope.

Shoots Beam, Not Bullet

In the "shooting" act the gun used, although it looks like a rgular gun, discharged a light beam, instead of a bullet. The light beam, when it hits the "bull's eye," which in this case has an "electric eye," makes the necessary connection for turning on an electric bulb.

This performance is merely to demonstrate the versatility of the "electric eye," or photoelectric cell, which has developed so many uses already. An electric eye is also shown to turn on an electric lamp when a lighted match is held in front of it.

"Fluoresence" is the word the visitors heard many times. Down in General Motors air-cooled research laboratory they saw a mass of gleaming rock of all colors, dazzling as the finest jewels. Actually, the rock looks quite commonplace under ordinary light, but under ultra-violet light, as a result of the fluorescent qualities in the minerals its hidden beauties are brought out.

Similarly, in the House of Magic, an ordinary Spanish shawl, painted with invisible flourescent colors, seems beautifully illuminated when put under ultra-violet light, although it appears dull and uninteresting under regular light. As applied industrially, this type of ultra-violet light is used to test the "fade" in automobile upholstery and other materials, as under it they can be faded in a few days as they would ordinarily fade in years of use.

The tea-kettle in the General Motors laboratory boils not because it is over flame, as tea-kettles do, but because it is placed over a magnetized electric coil. No heat is generated, and to prove this, the kettle is placed on top a telephone book, or if the visitor wants, he can put his hand under it while it is boiling.

Boils Water on Book

But the magnetic vibrations from the coil under the table acts on the metal of the kettle, which becomes magnetized and demagnetized at the rate of 192,000 times per minute, thus generating enough heat to boil the water. The principle is used in the induction furnace.

What is claimed to be the world's largest oscillograph, a device which photographs sound, is on view in this same laboratory, and by talking into a microphone the visitor may see the chart made by his voice. Similarly, in the House of Magic as well as here, music is transferred from a phonograph to a loud speaker by means of a light ray.

The stroboscope is also an application of light. A light ray is timed so that it catches a rapidly revolving piece of machinery only at certain intervals, thus apparently reducing the speed of the motion.

'Settlement' 160 Years Old

Harrodsburg, Ky., one of the first white settlements west of the Allegheny Mountains, recently celebrated the 160th anniversary of its founding.

Byrd Rescuers Use Tractor To Find Lost Trail

Orange Flags Snowed Under and Bitter Weather Adds to Perils

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, July 24 (AP)—The trail leading to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's lonely weather observation outpost has been reported lost.

A tractor party which set out Friday to bring him back to the main base reported it could not pick it up.

The group was 50 miles out on the 123-mile run. Orange flags with which the trial had been marked could not be found past that point, the relief party reported July 22. Admiral Byrd followed the trail four months ago to take up his lonely sentinel duty.

Dr. Thomas C. Paulter, in charge of the group, said it had battled in bitter weather to reach the 50-mile station. Temperatures ranged from 50 to 71 degrees below zero.

The flags were completely snowed under in places and elsewhere were barely visible.

A scouting crew on skils was endeavoring to pick up the trial, aided by a searchlight from the tractor.

The winter night still has a month to run. The temperature was 50 degrees below zero when the little party left on its dangerous trip.

The tractor carried 25 gallons of gasoline in the standard tank and 145 gallons in an aviation tank installed under its cabin. Other supplies included sleeping bag, stoves, tents, skiis and an emergency radio set.

Admiral Byrd's main radio set has been out of commission for several days, and he was forced to use a set cranked by hand in his recent communications with Little America during which arrangements were made for the tractor journey.

U. S. Youth Neglected, Educators Charge

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—What is termed "American niggardliness" in providing for the education of its children is stressed in a report sent to municipal and state governments yesterday following a country-wide survey of school appropriations compiled for the National Association of Public School Business Officials and made public here by Mr. Joseph Miller Jr., secretary of the Board of Education and director of the survey. Mr. Miller revealed that the average educational expenditure of $87 for each child is but little more than double the average cost of the family radio.

"There are 'little red schoolhouses' in nearly 149,000 communities today," he said, "and yet the money spent on soda, radios, cigars, cigarettes and automobiles is almost twice the nation's total bill for education. This is a tragic commentary on our gross neglect of the nation's youth. There are approximately 3,000,000 boys and girls walking the streets and actually hundreds of thousands riding on freight trains as tramps, he said.

The survey was compiled for the National Schoolmart and Schoolview exhibition and forum to be held here Aug. 15. It was undertaken to substantiate the many attacks now being levied at inadequate school appropriations in all parts of the United States.

Idaho Has 5000 Jack Rabbits

Idaho authorities estimate the jack rabbit population of the State at 5000.

'Whales—A Great School of 'Em; See 'Em Spout; Watch Their Antics'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Maine, July 24—Out on Pemaquid Point, a short distance from here, a school of 70-foot finbacks dart back and forth across the ocean's crest. And then, with little or no warning, blow off a spiral of spray like a locomotive.

On the shore hundreds of visitors are gathering to view the miniature geysers sent up by these spouting whales. In fact, so much curiosity have they caused that Mr. Frank McFarland at the moment has a profitable business taking sightseers out to within 100 feet of them.

Fishermen in these parts, however, are disturbed. They regard these upheavals with apprehension. These whales have not only threatened to upset their boats, but also have upset their plans for a big herring catch.

The whales are inshore after the herring, which have come into the Point in the largest numbers ever recalled and the biggest ever recorded. Natives have nets to catch these herrings, but the seine does not mean a thing to a whale when it starts out after a meal. With a flip of its tail, it goes through the net like a bullet, carrying in its mouth a hogshead of herring.

As many as 50 whales have been sighted at one time off the Point. The whales are toothless and have as a substitute the baleen or whalebone, which is arranged on the inside of the jaws. The edges of the plates of the baleen are a fringe and when the whale takes a snack of herring, the mouth closes and ejects the water through the fringe or strainer. The herring won't go through.

Benefits Paid Wheat Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERTOWN, Md., July 24—Kent County farmers who have signed wheat crop adjournment contracts have received a total of $54,238 in benefit payments up to June 1, according to Mr. J. D. McVean, University of Maryland extension agent, and Dr. Thomas B. Symons, director of extension work, the total for the State of Maryland is $560,134.

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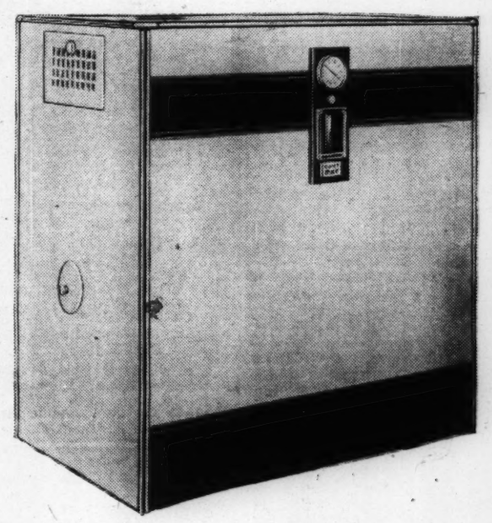

Quiet MAY Oil Furnace

The new Quiet May Oil Furnace is a revelation in the space it occupies—what it will do and the low price at which it is offered.

The mechanism is completely contained within an attractive modernistic cabinet. The unit is complete in itself. Electrical connections enter the cabinet from the rear. It will furnish instantaneous domestic hot water without the necessity of installing a hot water storage tank.

This exclusive method of control has been developed by Quiet May research engineers and adopted after being tried and tested in operation over a long period of time.

While the Quiet May was designed primarily for the needs of the average residence, there are installations in many prominent buildings—the Vatican at Rome; the ancestral Roosevelt estate, Hyde Park, N. Y.; Colonial Museum at Harvard University; the palace of His Imperial Highness, the Emperor of Japan—and others.

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HOME APPLIANCES—THIRD FLOOR—ANNEX

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Progress in Education

'Pop'

His Puns, His Clubs, His Greek Verbs, and His Boys

By One of His Boys

West Roxbury, Mass.

THE pun was the backlog of "Pop's" successful pedagogy. And with his doggerel verse-rules, his time-honored sayings, his "clubs," and his generally witty shibboleths of perseverance, he successfully led us through the labyrinths of our early classical learning.

I distinctly remember my first class in beginners' Greek. It was also my first class with "Pop." During the summer we were supposed to have learned our Greek *alpha beta gamma* and consequently were all sent to the blackboard on that first day to glisten with our knowledge. My classmates sparkled. All received perfect grades. But I erred sadly when I came to the *etas* and the *epsilons*, the *omegas* and the *omicrons*. To me there were no short and long vowels. All e's were e's and all o's were o's, even unto the end of the alphabet.

Such an error at once made me President of the AAA, a club whose motto was, "Avoid Alphabetical Aberrations." It was weeks before I knew what the last word of my war-cry meant, but never again did I err alphabetically.

I was president of only one other of Pop's many "clubs." One day, when we were studying Xenophon's "March of the Ten Thousand," I appeared at class quite unprepared to recite. My sin was soon found out. Before I knew it, I was President of the Literary Club. This meant that I was not to come to class without a written translation of the day's assignment. Needless to say, this office of distinction in a distinctive and exclusive club had a wholly favorable result.

Groans From the Class

The true meaning of a pun dawned on me suddenly one day about three weeks after my first "alphabetical aberration." I had noticed with a strange feeling of wonderment that my classmates groaned every now and then at Pop's ostensibly innocent remarks. But I could not decide just what stimulated such emotional expression. Then at last came the revelation: *Pelekys*, the Greek word for *ax* had been among the new words for the day, and I, with possibly a dash of the satanic in me, asked, "Sir, is there any connection between *pelekys* and our word *pelican*"?

"If there is," he answered with an equally satanic twinkle, "it's purely accidental." The pun registered, and I thrilled and groaned with the rest. It might not be thought such an awfully good pun today, but I still consider it as one of the most important in my life. In fact, after that, my attitude toward life underwent a complete change.

In his "blue book," Pop had upwards of 500 conversations, mostly puns, which made the study of the Hellenic tongue a systematic and fast-moving game. Of these conversations some were very good, some were very bad, and some were just indifferent. The adjectives, for instance, were divided into two large families, the Rosses and the Mosses. *Phoberos* was the Greek word for fearful or alarming, hence Phœbe Ross was alarming. In exactly the same manner, MacRoss, Phœbe's brother, grew to be a very large man while Mikky Ross always stayed small. Prothy Moss was always eager when Ruth Moss, who was full of rhythm, asked him to dance. Annie Ross was nine years old and her cousin Arthur Moss was cowardly. In every case the proper name in English had the exact sound of the Greek word, which stood for the outstanding quality connected with its corresponding member of the illustrious Ross or Moss family.

Once Pop told us about two great American women. Hetty Green was the one, and Hetty Ross was the other. I never forgot *heteros*, the Greek for "the other."

March fourth was "Exelauno Day," the greatest holiday of the year for Pop. For on that day scores of letters and telegrams rained in on him from all parts of the world from his former pupils who sent him "Exelauno Greetings." Exelauno was the Greek verb for march forth, and many of the greetings consisted merely of the principal parts of this irregular.

Besides these and many other helps for remembering vocabularies, Pop also had a great variety of ingenius verses and methods of imprinting rules of grammar into our opaque minds.

"Adverbs of place
Take the genitive case."

That, we thought, was a good rime. There were also the famous Rules One, Two and Three—simple rules of grammar whose breach was a capital offense. Great groaning and moaning arose whenever any of these rules were broken. At such times, Pop would throw back his bald head and blow a wind through his mustache and exclaim, "Heaven help us! He broke Rule Three!"

Latin Class That Was Different

"The Gentlemen's Reading Club" was another of Pop's great achievements. This was a class where we met to study and discuss the Odes of Horace. Pop considered this class unique among Latin classes, and we for the most part, agreed with him.

The program of this class was, at least, different: First, we all joined in singing, or rather roaring, our theme song which was one of the Odes. Then Pop would give our voices, hoarse with strenuous singing, a much-needed rest. After reading some excellent translation, usually by Gladstone, of the Ode for the day, he would read some of the best verse translations and parodies of this same ode by some of the more famous Gentlemen of the Club. And at that time the Club was, I think, in its forty-first year. Then we read our own literary efforts which would have surprised Horace himself. That concluded the class and when we left we were called Gentlemen.

Pop's greatest triumph came when the Alumni Association of the school gave a big reunion dinner in honor of a graduate who had just become president of the oldest college in the United States. For a while, this gathering of several hundred alumni heard, unmoved, the harangues of those who extolled the ideals of the school, now almost three hundred years old—a mighty age for an American school—and glorified the exploits of its founder, John Eliot, known to history as "Apostle to the Indians." Then, such formal preliminaries over, the toastmaster, himself an educator of note and the president of a somewhat younger college, gave the signal for the greatest ovation I have ever seen or heard given to a single man.

"There is a man here," he said, "who bullied me for six long years. Now it's my turn to bully him for six minutes. Pop, rise and recite!"

Genuine Ovation

Pop stood up to speak, and we all with spontaneous impulse, rose to our feet and clapped and howled and cheered. Almost all the men there had suffered and enjoyed in Pop's classes when they were boys, and now made a noise which would have aroused even the thunder-delighting Zeus to the point of sitting up to take notice. At last, too breathless to go on, we sat down.

Pop had "not prepared any brilliant remarks"—his apparent impromptu flash was often the result of long and careful thought.

"I'm glad to be here," he said, and the sincere ring of his voice kept his words from being trite. "I know all your faces . . . but I see you as you were and not as you are . . . that lively little red-thatched boy with freckles, tonight's toastmaster, hasn't changed a bit . . . Where is the class that graduated twenty-five years ago? . . . O, there you are, by the wall . . . why, only yesterday you were in my class. . . . I even remember all your names, . . . Rise! Alcorn, Barker, Brainerd, Brett, Brooks, Cotton, Devron, Doyle . . ."

But Pop got no further. For as these men rose one by one, the applause increased in geometric progression, and Pop was completely drowned out. The great calm which set in when the old master sat down and the toastmaster rose again to speak, only emphasized the joyous tumult of the preceding moment.

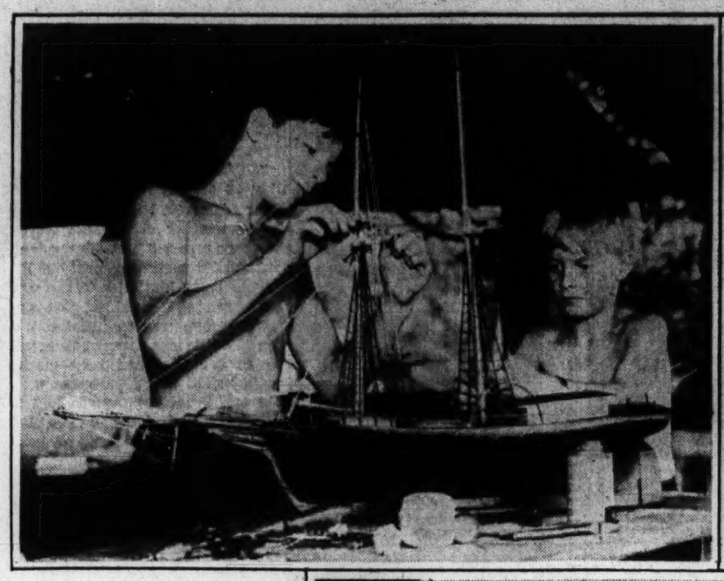
The toastmaster, grinning from ear to ear, said he was satisfied, and mentioning Pop's time-honored puns and rimes, said, "Education is the gentle art of casting artificial pearls before real swine."

Such a vague definition left us rather in the air. But we did not dangle up there long, for the newly elected president of a great college, our guest of honor, insisting that we all remembered with pleasure Pop's puns and shibboleths, offered to give us his favorite definition of education.

"The education of an individual," he said, "is what is left after all that was learned has been forgotten."

And thus Pop's years of training are responsible for my ardent partiality to the pun, my sole claim to an education.

J. V.



Courtesy of The Toltecs, Weston, Conn., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
By Paul Parker

Vacation Campers

In many a camp these summer days, there are boys who, for the first time, are learning to fashion something interesting and beautiful, guided by the craft work of a well-planned camp day. And as you motor along the highways, you are likely to pass a jolly crowd like the one at upper right, fairly bursting out of the camp beach wagon, bound on some special sight-seeing expedition—more educational, too, than the boys themselves may realize. The group below might be saying, "We are seven," but more likely they are up to some gay project of "razzing." Certainly there is nothing livelier than a row of young campers full of wholesome fun. The boy who becomes one with them has learned much in adjusting himself to a group anywhere.

Children Finance A School Journey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oslo, Norway

JOURNEYS for school children accompanied by their teachers are becoming increasingly general, but in these days of unemployment or partial employment, it is not always easy for parents to finance such trips. One public school in Oslo, which is conducted on modern lines with group work and visits to museums, factories, and so forth, solves the difficulty in the following way. When the children start school they are given savings boxes inscribed "For My School Journey." Into these boxes they put their pennies and when the time for the journey arrives a little harvest of pennies has gone from the savings boxes to the savings bank where there is a nice little deposit ready for the journey. If for any reason the children are unable to take the journey the money serves to give them a start in life.

This summer a trip was planned to take the children from Oslo to Copenhagen. The children's savings were not sufficient for such a long trip and there was also the question of paying for the teachers' expenses. The headmaster of the school therefore proposed to arrange a sale provided the children consented to help. Needless to say the pupils were eager to do so. Dresses and furniture for numerous small dolls were made by willing hands, as well as other things suitable for a sale. Boys prepared flowering plants for gardens or porches and fashioned all kinds of fantastic animals. The program was quite varied and included gymnastic displays, singing, band playing, movies, dramatic entertainments, and recitations, also refreshments were served. Some of the boys were chosen to keep order.

The sale proceeded with great animation. Young waitresses politely served refreshments in the schoolyard where trees and lilac bushes made a pleasant garden. Bands played and girls sang patriotic and other songs. Everywhere children were active, in the school-yard, in the hall where the theatrical entertainments took place, in the big room and corridors where the children's work was exhibited. Both boys and girls learn to knit and sew. The boys had made neat aprons for woodcraft classes and painting. The girls began by making things for dolls and ended by making themselves beautifully knitted jumpers and bathing suits. The children are permitted to illustrate their tasks and much amusement was afforded to the grown-ups who were allowed to inspect the illustrated books. The painter Henrik Sörensen was so much impressed by some of the drawings that he offered to present one of his pictures to the school. Some grown-ups kindly assisted with the music and recitations, and, as one teacher said, "it was real teamwork between teachers and pupils that had made the holding of the sale possible." The result of this financing scheme was most successful.

Building a 'Comfort Reserve'

Children Taught to Meet Changes With Serenity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE thoughtful parent knows that early training in meeting the rebuffs and disappointments of human life in even the daily round of the youngest family member means a future for that child bereft of utter despair or discouragement. If very early in every child's life he is taught the inner sources of joy and accomplishment that lie within his own being he is at once starting to build up a resistance againt the foe of doubt and sadness.

Today motorcar builders are paying great heed to eliminating all possible shock to the body of the car and its occupants. Likewise many parents are building up in their children a right resistance that will benefit them immeasurably in years to come.

When I found a young mother taking time to help each one of her three children to take pleasure in a side line to which each one's particular talents drew him, I inquired if it were not a great task to guide the boy in kite-making or wagon-building, and then turn to the one daughter and teach her a bit about butterflies and moths, and then to have to direct a youthful cook in making a batch of cookies, she explained about her idea of the need of a comfort reserve for each of her children. When little disappointments came to change their plans she wanted no wasted energy expended on wild wailing or giving way to sullenness. She wanted her children so to live that they would develop inner resources that would fill that need and would make a change of plan only a challenge to them to meet the world as they must. And so she was confident that parents should study the talents or inclinations of their individual children to see that some help is given them in developing the line of thought that interests them.

When a school picnic has been planned and everything is in readiness to go only to find the wind has changed and the rain is descending in torrents, her children can meet the disappointment by having many other interests that will absorb their thought and employ their hours until the sun shines again. She realizes fully that the quickly conquered small disappointment in childhood means the later meeting of grievous happenings in older life with the head up and the heart courageous.

Something to fall back upon, to work out, to ponder on, to create or to reread, fills those dark moments and brings light back to troubled hearts. The need for a comfort reserve is a common need and one every mother can develop in her child knowing that a deep interest in bringing out from the depths of their being the thing that lies nearest their heart will develop in them, not alone an advance in art or designing or creating, but a satisfaction that no one can rob them of.

When such children can turn from a delayed pleasure to their unfinished kite-making or to a bit of amateur carpentering and find joy in the doing they have not cheated themselves into a loss of pleasure or contentment. Rather they may have been the gainer by the change of plan.

The need of a comfort reserve in the lives of all people is recognized by everyone who has had to withstand any disappointment; and parents who build up their children's consciousness so that they may quickly and gladly make adjustments without regret, have bestowed upon those children a priceless heritage. The comfort reserve may be what it may—a love for animals or a deep delight in a poet's sonnet—but the happiness is there to offset the disappointment and keep the child clear-eyed and strong.

Does the School Measure Up?

Here Is a Four-Point Gauge for Taking Its Value

Choosing a School for Your Child—2

By Marguerite Lux

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN you have become acquainted with the head of a school, visited classes, if possible, and talked with a number of the pupils, you will have at least some idea to what degree that particular school places the emphasis upon spiritual values. I am sure you feel that a school which has the spiritual qualities of truth and honesty as a corner stone, necessarily will have very high standards in the classroom, on the athletic field, and in its social life.

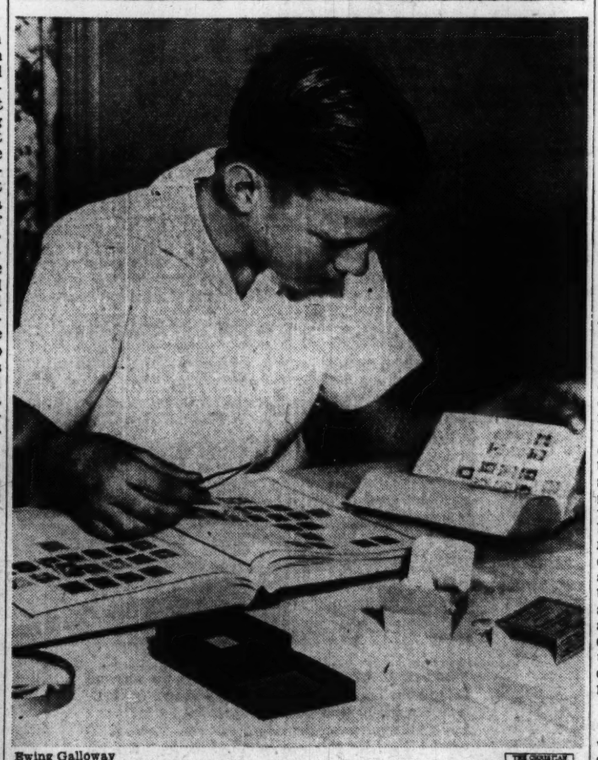
There are certain characteristics which the ideal school possesses, or we may say that there are certain results which it strives to achieve. The first is that each individual who is a part of the school feels, consciously or unconsciously, an influence which is giving her a clearer, more honest attitude toward her life and her problems. She becomes less and less afraid to face squarely each problem encountered, whether in a textbook, classroom discussion, athletic field contest, or in the inmost personal thought. This is a great help in anyone's life. Do not you think that many of our difficulties come from our running away, so to speak, from our own mistakes and misunderstandings? And would not the results of such a spiritual influence lift a few degrees the general level of ability to think things out clearly?

In the second place, the ideal school is itself unafraid to teach the truth about the social, political, economic history of our country. Too many of our schools, particularly in the intermediate and high school grades, are using textbooks in history, economics and sociology which contain misleading statements. In the past it has not been considered wrong to write texts in this way, because for some reason or other it was thought best to shield the young from learning about any unpleasant mistakes which may have been made in our political and economic history. It is indeed a hopeful sign that there is at present a demand for a more candid, frank facing of our national problems. The fear of having the truth revealed is seen to exist in all departments of human life—religious, social, economic, political or personal. The great Teacher told us that the only way to obtain freedom in any problem—that is, the only way to solve a problem—is to know the truth about it, whatever its nature. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" is a very simple statement in its phrasing, yet vital in the day-to-day living of each and every one of us.

Third, the ideal school places the emphasis upon the present life which the child is now living, and does not continually stress preparation for a life to be lived when the child grows up. You may not realize how much is said to children about "when you grow up," "when you grow older." You do not need to worry about your child when she "grows up," if, in her school, she learns something about right human relations, and how to live well with her companions, teachers, parents. The school which emphasizes "living," as over against "preparation for life," cannot confine its pupils to the shut-in existence which many of our private boarding schools believe in; and I think the schools are doomed which continue this cloistering idea. The young may not be so concerned about their book knowledge, but they are mightily concerned about what they term their rights. We may not agree entirely with their idea of "rights"; but it is our earnest business to try to understand and interpret the new freedom in such a way that children may come to appreciate and use wisely their privileges. If this is done, they will be well prepared to meet the problems of life as they come each day.

If there is in a school the presence and conscious use of spiritual ideas such as we have been discussing, you will find that that school has excellent teaching methods, with the greatest integrity in the presentation of subject matter, and that there is clear, pure thinking in the student body. These students will have the intelligence and spirit both to carry on and to undertake fearlessly, when necessary, the changes requisite to produce and continue a social, economic and political state wherein the spirit of the Christ is reflected in rights and privileges for all citizens as over against private advancement and personal gain; in other words, coöperation in place of competition.

[This series of articles is running intermittently during July and August.]



Ewing Galloway

A Young Collector

You Find Him in the Homes Along Every Street

Stamp collecting is one of the finest hobbies a boy or girl can take up, and parents will find it worth a good deal in their children's unfoldment if they encourage such a hobby. Besides giving the child a course in orderliness, it puts him in touch with countries and events all over the world. The occasions of special stamps, if followed through, awaken him to political and social history. The designs often have beauty and stimulate an interest in the artistic. The atlas becomes a necessary and prized companion. Other peoples become more real. Then, too, a boy or girl who becomes a stamp collector is in immediate touch with other collectors, among his friends and, potentially, throughout both the juvenile and the adult world.

Child's Reading Of Newspapers

TO THE general observer, it might seem that the "funnies" are the only contacts the majority of younger children—children of the early grades in school—have with the daily newspaper.

But to those who are particularly close to the children's reading, another story is told. The teachers of our public and private schools have found many worthwhile approaches to the daily newspaper. They ask the children to bring the newspaper into the classroom, being careful first to specify what really constitutes a good paper. The little children begin with the cutting out of pictures for bulletin boards, scrapbooks or for making books of their own. Many a delightful animal book has been created from cutting out the best of the dogs, cats, birds, sheep, etc., that appear in the daily papers. Then again, the numerous activities of the classroom of today demand news of travel, of foods, of Indian life, of communication, of industry, of biography, of foreign lands.

School Travel Club

The writer recently observed the workings of a travel club of a sixth grade. Each child in the grade had made a most fascinating book of travel, largely illustrated by pictures from travel bureau circulars, from magazines and from daily newspapers. Each detail of the trip was shown from the time the steamer left the dock in New York City until it steamed back into the harbor. The pictures create a desire on the part of the children to comment in their best language, to write up fascinating and stimulating experiences.

Many an enterprise has been made real to children through the right sort of pictures found in the newspaper. Bulletin boards and scrapbooks have been alive with the thrilling adventures of Lindbergh's trip and with the story of Byrd's numerous activities. Even the first-grade children are interested in the early life of President Roosevelt and are constantly searching for pictures that will give them further details.

"Peoples of Other Lands" offer rich opportunity for projects and activities of all kinds—dramatization, a travel club, a book club, a reading table. Every one of these give the children clean participation in everyday affairs and in social customs and backgrounds. Some classes make a rich and full study of industries and products, tracing cotton, wool, salt, coal, milk, from its original source to the consumer.

Then, too, many children of our elementary grades as well as of the high schools are making daily newspapers of their own, choosing their own editorial staff, reporters, etc. The teacher naturally turns the attention of the children to the cleanest of our newspapers that they may get from them a standard for the building of their own smaller newspaper.

Correlates Subjects

The newspaper study in our schools correlates with every subject taught there—social studies, reading, spelling, composition, language vocabulary building, science, writing, art—and all the rest. The newspaper is to the children a natural contact with human life and ways of living about them.

With this fine sense of evaluation on the teacher's part, the newspaper will soon mean more than just chuckling over the funnies or finding of the funny jokes. It will be a valuable means for helping the child the better to organize his reading, to sharpen his observational powers, to evaluate social relationships, to better understand life about him, to become himself a better citizen.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE.

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The Home Forum

Garrity and Higher Education

SEEING the bicycles that now throng the highways, I am reminded, curiously enough, of a weakness of my friend, Henry Garrity: having scant academic education and having gained some standing in his field without it, he was inclined to think that boys having finished high school would be better off at work than in college.

This odd association of ideas—between bicycles and education, that is—comes about through the fact that Garrity, as major-domo of the village electric generating plant, found some hours when the machinery ran without attention and he occupied the time in repairing bicycles.

At that time the double tube tire was in vogue, and many riders lacked either the patience or the equipment to repair punctures. Garrity had a lot of that business; he built himself a rack, like those that stand now before telegraph offices, and sometimes had five or six machines awaiting their turn with the patches and vulcanizer. He repaired coaster brakes, trued up sprung wheels, mended chains, replaced grips, and was generally useful to the cycling fraternity.

To a mechanic who could build a bicycle from the ground up, piece by piece, even to brazing the frame together, such petty tinkering was simple in the extreme; and I sometimes sensed in Garrity's thought a tinge of impatience with these customers who were not even equal to repairing a tire or truing up a wheel. The higher the customer's scholastic level, the more this seemed to be true; I imagine his reasoning was that a high school boy might be excused for having limited mechanical knowledge, but that one in college ought at least to know how to keep a bike in running condition.

All this, I repeat, was surmise on my part; Garrity never voiced this opinion. The closest he ever came to expressing it verbally was in referring to his customers in bulk: they were high school *boys*, but college *kids*. This indeed is vague evidence upon which to indict a man; but I knew Garrity very well, and could read his thoughts by the way he reached for a wrench.

There were times, however, when an unusual accumulation of grief around the generating plant absorbed Garrity's energies completely and pushed the bicycle business into the background. Then he withdrew into his shell; worked grimly with the difficulty during the day and sat at night with pencil stub and pocket notebook, covering pages with cryptic lines representing the circuits and apparatus that gave him concern. At such times it was useless to talk to him; he had forsaken speech, and moved in a world occupied by one thing only: the problem.

* * *

On a certain spring evening Garrity sat on the floor of the boiler room, with a burned-out armature in his lap and a thicket of wire ends heaped over his legs. It was the fifth day of such a period of struggle. I do not remember what the fault was, but a motor in a grain elevator was not performing as a good motor should. Garrity had exhausted all his tricks, and had come now to the long, dreary stretch when one tries this thing and that, while hope grows less and hand and heart grow weary.

At such an unpropitious moment Whitey Buell came in with a wrecked bicycle. It was new and shiny, but the front wheel was smashed and the frame was badly dented. Whitey's story paraphrased that of the Jordan woodcutter who had lost his ax-head: "Alas, master! for it was borrowed."

The pile of old wire billowed slightly as Garrity turned away from him. "Sorry," he said, "but I'm busy."

The lad ran his fingers through his shock of yellow hair. "But I'm desperate," he cried. "I just can't go back to my friend and tell him I've wrecked his wheel. I can't afford to buy him a new one, but I will pay you well if you'll fix it up." He felt in his pockets. "I'll gladly give you ten dollars."

Garrity waved away the money, shook himself free of the armature and scrap wire, and got to his feet. Ten dollars was bigger then than it is now. Moreover, he had eaten, slept and thought armature windings for so long that he was utterly weary of the subject. And, further still, two days ago he had appealed for help to his court of last resort—he had written a letter to the incomparable Charles Proteus Steinmetz. Having thus partially shifted his burden to another, Garrity found it easier to get completely out from under it, hoping that the answer, if one came, would show him how to lift it again.

He examined the bicycle carefully, while Whitey wrung his hands. At length he said; "I can't match the enamel exactly. But I can remove the dents, and rebuild the front wheel. It will run as well as ever. Will that be satisfactory?"

"Will it!" cried the customer. "That's fine of you, Mr. Garrity. Will you call me up when it's ready?" Then he gave his address—a fraternity house near the college.

"Oh," said Garrity. "College student, eh? What year?"

"Senior."

Garrity nodded. "Too bad the bike threw you. See this? That is an expansion bolt running inside the front stem. That got loose. When that happens, you can't control the front wheel. Keep it tight, like this." He gave it a turn with a wrench. "Savvy?"

The youth nodded. "I never knew much about tools," he admitted. "But I'll remember that, all right—What's that thing you were working on—a motor?"

"Armature."

"We've been studying about motors," Whitey remarked. "Just little ones, in the lab—Well, thanks for taking the repair job. Good night."

* * *

It was the second day thereafter that Whitey returned for his bicycle. Garrity sat at his work-bench when the lad came in; pointed silently to the wheel in the rack, mechanically pocketed his fee, and went on staring at the letter from Steinmetz. Whitey caught a glimpse of it.

"Calc," he remarked.

"What?" Garrity roused.

"Calculus," explained Buell, and pointed to the pothooks in the formula. "Rotten stuff."

Garrity was suddenly alive. "Do you," he demanded, "know how to work that out?"

"I'm a frail straw to grasp at," answered the boy, "but let's see it." He studied the paper.

Garrity ran his hands through his black hair. "I'm desperate," he admitted. "The answer is there, and—I can't understand it!"

After a time, Buell said; "It doesn't look impossible. May I take this for a while? I'll have to run back to my room."

He flipped onto his bike and disappeared toward the campus. It was three hours before he returned, but Garrity was waiting at the boiler room door. "Any luck?"

Whitey had it all worked out. "It didn't take me all this time," he explained, "but I was looking for Professor Leeds to check my figures. Does it give you what you wanted?"

* * *

I know nothing about either electricity or calculus, so I cannot tell what the answer was; but, as Garrity looked at the figures and comprehended them, care slid off him like snow from a roof. He reached into his pocket and withdrew the bills Buell had recently handed him.

"Here," he said, "I can't take money for fixing your bike. Take this back."

Buell refused; in the end they compromised, each taking half.

Garrity appraised the boy again. "College senior, you said: And they taught you how to do problems like that?"

"Right."

Garrity thought this over, and I imagine that was the first time he had actually related college to education. The new idea struck him forcibly. Odd how those things happen; one minute a man thinks *thus*, and the next he thinks *so*; the old idea, though of years' standing, has ceased to be.

"The next time I am near the campus," he remarked, "I'll stop in and see the teacher. I have some old arc lights and transformers and motors that might be useful in the laboratory. It isn't much, of course, but I would like to do something for the college students."

Never again, to my knowledge, did he refer to them as college *kids*.

JOHN F. HAYES.

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A Fishing Village in Dalmatia: From a Painting by Frank Wallis

Americans All

Of all voyages there is none quite like the voyage back home after a year in foreign lands. It had been a year and two days with us. It was April 14 when we crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico. It was April 16 in the following year when the *Vauban* carried us at sunset away from the beloved hills of Brazil, homeward bound.

I strained my eyes for the last view of our chalet on Santa Thereza as the ship slipped slowly away from Rio de Janeiro and out of the world's most beautiful harbor. There was a tightening of my heart as I watched the palm-strewn terraces fade from sight. The mountains—Gavea, Tijuca, and Sugar Loaf—receded reluctantly as the *Vauban's* prow veered northward. My fickle heart also turned toward home, but sixteen days of sailing lay between me and my native land. . . .

Day after day we plowed through gently yielding blue water. We danced, swam, languidly indulged in deck sports, visited, read, or just lazed about in steamer-chairs, allowing a myriad impressions to take firmer root. An occasional passing ship, a school of porpoises, the flash of flying-fishes by day, the glow of phosphorence by night, brought us often to the deck-rail. . . .

Trees were budding green when we passed Sandy Hook at early dawn that May morning. Apple-blossoms and hawthorn covered the hills of Jersey, and soft spring sunlight glinted on New York Harbor and kissed the brow of the Statue of Liberty.

Home again! The harbor was choked with ships flying the flags of all nations. Ferry-boats raced hither and thither, not leisurely as in Latinland, but tearing along with lightning speed.

Behind me lay Latin America—but not far away. Never again far away. The friendly glances of flashing black eyes, the warmth, the hospitality, the gentle tolerance of the South American people, the charm and romance of the Old World—all these memories came thronging back, and they are with me still. To them my heart responds in a universal tune. There is no North. There is no South. There are just people. People of the Americas.—From "Men, Maidens and Mantillas," by STELLA BURKE MAY. (New York: Century.)

Two Aqueous Worlds

The place nestles within a wide crescent of gentle hills that tend towards the sea, and shine at this season with ripening corn and bright red earth, with fresh green of root crops, and gentle bloom of summer forests that mark the undulations of the land. Near the western point of this semicircle the Start's white lighthouse stands, and eastward tall cliffs arise, from which the whole subtending scene is visible, and miles of glittering mere may be perceived in one glance of the eye. Here spreads a lake, so near the sea that the waves make their music to the tarn, and great reeds that fringe it return messages on the land breeze. Beaches of bright shingle, shining sands, and miles of flowers lie between the silver fresh water and the blue salt. Soft grey enfolds the scene on this day of Summer, and beneath a bright sky, wherein the light is diffused in an equable and pearly haze just slashed and fretted with blue like a fair seashell, this ley of reeds and lilies, together with its banks of verdure, the sands around, and the sea beyond, weave such a robe of wonderful colour for the earth as shall seldom adorn even summer hours. Here two aqueous worlds lie side by side, the one full of visible loveliness and upspringing life, the other hiding all its wonders beneath a blue and purple curtain, touched with light and fringed with silver. Passing along between them I wander, first to the shore of the great waters, then to the margin of the lake, and then to the shore again, even as the gulls cross back and forth from their proper home to float with the black coots, brown dabchicks, and moorhens, and cackle to them of the wonders of the deep. Swans also lord it here, swelling along with snowy bosoms that leave a shining wake. . . .

The lake stretches far away, all rippled with light and wind, to the farther bank under a grove of elms. Green reeds wave here in long, true lines against the water, and where the breezes die and the frosted silver of the ley passes into a placid sheet along the margin, images of the upland and wood are mirrored as in a glass, and shine—each twig and sedge, each red hill and white cottage—perfectly reflected. Beneath the reeds a splash of brighter green lies upon the water; and the flower-lover is glad, for he knows full well that the queen of the lake dwells there and glitters amid the great, sprawling masses of her foliage. All shades of green, flecked with shining light from the sky, adorn these huge leaves. They float and flutter in a medley here, and lift their rims and faces in lovely fulness of life, while amidst them, the opening buds expand, petal upon petal, until pure gold shall be seen glimmering in their hearts.—From "My Deven Year," by EDEN PHILLPOTTS. (New York: Macmillan.)

Beauty Enough

O seagirt pine,
Are you not beauty
Enough
At the end of the dune,
Without tipping your boughs
With stars,
And your height
With a crescent moon?

LE BARON COOKE.

Gott gewahr werden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Christliche Wissenschaft gibt uns einen Grund für die Hoffnung, die in uns ist, und das Sichvertiefen in das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy führt uns zu einem tieferen und praktischereren Verständnis der Bibel.

Wer sich im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft in den 46. Psalm vertieft, beginnt einzusehen, daß bei jedem Problem der Schlüssel zur Harmonie in den Worten zu finden ist: „Seid stille und erkennet, daß ich Gott bin". Er sieht ein, daß der Irrtum sich unmöglich behaupten kann, wenn die Gotteserkenntnis in seinem Bewußtsein aufgerichtet ist. Dann beginnt das Ringen, stille zu sein. Der fleischliche Sinn, der „eine Feindschaft wider Gott" ist, möchte einem immer einflüstern, daß man etwas tun, hin und her rennen müsse, und daß es unmöglich sei, eine Gelegenheit zu finden, stille zu sein. Eine Schülerin, die sich in einer solchen Lage befand, erinnerte sich der Geschichte eines Gequälten, der, von seinen Feinden verfolgt, im Gotteshause Zuflucht fand. Auch sie hatte eine Zuflucht nötig; denn die Feinde Furcht, Mangel und Krankheit waren ihr hart auf den Fersen. Da kamen ihr plötzlich die Worte aus dem Lehrbuch (S. 15) in den Sinn: „In dem stillen Heiligtum ernsten Sehnens müssen wir die Sünde leugnen und die Allheit Gottes geltend machen". Die Wahrheit, die im Denken dieser Sucherin aufdämmerte und ihre Schwierigkeit heilte, steht allen ebenso zur Verfügung wie der Sonnenschein und die Luft.

Man braucht sich in keine klösterliche Abgeschiedenheit zurückzuziehen, um Gott zu finden; denn wir können das „Heiligtum ernsten Sehnens" hier und jetzt im eigenen Denken finden. Im Hochbetrieb eines Ladens, im Büro, im Schulzimmer oder beim Reinemachen können wir „den Schirm des Höchsten" finden. Jesus verbrachte die Nacht zuweilen in Gemeinschaft mit seinem Vater. Er sagte: „Ich weiß, daß du mich allezeit hörest", und er bewies diese Worte, indem er die Kranken heilte, die Hungrigen speiste und die Toten auferweckte. Er war sich dieses „Heiligtums des Geistes, dessen Tür den sündigen Sinn ausschließt, aber Wahrheit, Leben und Liebe einläßt" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 15), bewußt. Sogar wenn das Volk ihn drängte, wenn der Sturm auf dem Meere wütete, wenn seine Feinde ihm nach dem Leben trachteten, konnte sich Jesus in seinem Denken in dieses Heiligtum, in die Gemeinschaft mit seinem Vater, zurückziehen.

Im 2. Buch von den Königen lesen wir von „einer reichen Frau", die einen Propheten beherbergte. Sie und ihr Mann richteten für ihn eine kleine Kammer ein, wo er sich aufhalten konnte, wenn er des Weges kam; und diese Gastfreundschaft brachte ihnen großen Segen. Mrs. Eddy gibt für das Wort "Prophet" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 593) die Erklärung: „Ein geistiger Seher; das Verschwinden des materiellen Sinnes vor den bewußten Tatsachen der geistigen Wahrheit". In unserem Hause, unserem Bewußtsein, können auch wir einen kleinen Raum einrichten, wo wir prophetische Gedanken beherbergen können, wenn in unserem Denken die geistige Wahrheit an Stelle des materiellen Sinnes tritt.

Sehnt sich jemand, der Sorgen des weltlichen Sinnes müde, nach der Stille der Erkenntnis der Gegenwart Gottes, so zieht ihn der Gedanke an das stille Heiligtum wie eine Oase in der Wüste unwiderstehlich an; aber er ruft vielleicht doch noch aus: „Ach daß ich wüßte, wie ich ihn finden möchte!" Zu ihm kommt die Versicherungsbotschaft: Du brauchst nur mit ernstem Verlangen zu deinem Vater aufzublicken—mit dem Verlangen nach größerer Reinheit, nach Mut, nach Freude in seinem Dienste—und du wirst finden, daß du in dem stillen Heiligtum bist. Sogar dein der Fürsorge Gottes anvertrautes Verlangen nach besserer Gesundheit, nach größerem Verständnis von Fülle, nach erfreulicheren Zuständen im Geschäft oder zu Hause wird höher gehoben und verherrlicht, bis du deines Vaters Wohlwollen siehst und darin frohlockst. Diese beständige, bewußte Erkenntnis der Allheit Gottes kann und sollte bei jedem Erlebnis angewandt werden. Es gibt keine Zeit, keinen Ort und keinen Umstand, wo Gott nicht zugänglich ist.

Bereuen wir eine begangene Sünde oder Torheit? Macht der Irrtum geltend, daß alte Krankheiten oder Feindseligkeiten ihre Spuren zurückgelassen haben? Fürchten wir uns vor der Zukunft? Gott war immer und wird immer sein. Er ist und war dort, wo in der Vergangenheit der Irrtum behauptete, zu sein. Der Irrtum war nie wirklich und gehörte nie zum Menschen, dem Ebenbild Gottes. Gerade dort, wo Furcht die Entfaltung des Guten zu verdunkeln sucht, ist Gott, und dort wird Er sein. Furcht kann Sein Kind nicht antasten.

Betrifft die Schwierigkeit einen Ort? Scheint in unserer Lage das Böse augenblicklich zu überwiegen, und glauben wir, daß wir an einem andern Platz erfolgreicher oder gesünder sein könnten? Gott ist allgegenwärtig; es gibt keinen Ort, wo Er nicht ist. Lasset uns die Allheit Gottes geltend machen und Seine Gegenwart und Macht hier und jetzt beweisen!

Herrscht der Glaube an widrige, drückende oder quälende Umstände? Hier haben wir wieder das Recht, „die Sünde zu leugnen und die Allheit Gottes geltend zu machen". Ein Wörterbuch leitet das Wort „Umstände" von „umherstehen" ab, was uns an die Erklärung des Psalmisten erinnern mag: „Um Jerusalem her sind Berge, und der Herr ist um sein Volk her von nun an bis in Ewigkeit". Das trifft auch heute zu, und es gibt keine anderen wirklichen Umstände. Die Christliche Wissenschaft befähigt unzählige Menschen, aus dem Nebel falschen Denkens heraus in die bewußte Vergegenwärtigung der Wahrheit des Seins zu kommen. Durch ernstes Ergründen und Anwenden der in der Bibel und in den Werken der Mrs. Eddy enthaltenen Wahrheiten können sie in einer scheinbar verworrenen Welt inneres Gleichgewicht und Frieden erlangen. In der Stille dieses Gewahrwerdens Gottes weiß man also, daß man im ewigen Gemüt lebt, webt, und sein Dasein hat.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Wandering Gull

Over the cornfield,
Sailing low above dark pines:
Wings that patrol the sea,
A cry that calls up wharves,
The smell of fish and seaweed,
And the ocean's salty tang.
Come, leave this inland country
And seek out your native shore,
Wandering gull.

LOUISE DARCY.

Awareness of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE gives us a reason for the hope that is in us, and the study of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, leads us to a deeper and more practical understanding of the Bible.

Studying the forty-sixth Psalm in the light of Christian Science, the student begins to see that, whatever the problem, the key to harmony is found in the words, "Be still, and know that I am God." He sees that if the knowledge of God is established in his consciousness error cannot possibly find a foothold. Then begins the struggle to be still. The carnal mind, which is "enmity against God," would always suggest the necessity of doing things, of rushing here and there, and the impossibility of finding an opportunity to be still. One in this predicament was reminded of a story of an harassed one who, pursued by his enemies, found sanctuary in the house of God. She too needed a sanctuary, for the enemies of fear, lack, and disease were hard upon her heels. Then, swiftly to her thought came these words from the textbook (p. 15): "In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's allness." The truth which dawned in the thought of this seeker and healed her difficulty is as free for all as are the sunshine and the air.

It is not necessary to retire into cloistered seclusion to find God, for the "sanctuary of earnest longings" is to be found here and now in one's own thinking. In the busy market, the office, the schoolroom, or in the midst of housecleaning, "the secret place" may be found. Jesus sometimes spent the night communing with his Father. He said, "I knew that thou hearest me always;" and he proved these words by healing the sick, feeding the hungry, raising the dead. He was aware of this "sanctuary of Spirit, the door of which shuts out sinful sense but lets in Truth, Life, and Love" (*ibid.*, p. 15). Even when the multitude thronged him, when the tempest raged on the lake, when his enemies sought his life, Jesus could mentally withdraw into the sanctuary and commune with his Father.

In II Kings we read of "a great woman" who entertained a prophet. She and her husband built for him a little room on the wall, where he might sojourn whenever he passed that way, and great was the blessing which this hospitality brought to that household. Mrs. Eddy defines "prophet" (*ibid.*, p. 593) as "a spiritual seer; disappearance of material sense before the conscious facts of spiritual Truth." In our house or consciousness we too may build a little room where we may entertain prophetic thought, as material sense is replaced by spiritual truth in our thinking.

There may be one who, wearied with the sorrows of material sense, longs for the stillness of God's presence realized. The thought of the quiet sanctuary has for him an irresistible appeal, as of an oasis in the desert; but he may still cry, "Oh that I knew where I might find him!" To such a one comes the message of assurance: You need but look to your Father with earnest longings, longing for greater purity, for courage, for joy in His service, to find yourself in the quiet sanctuary. Even your desire for better health, for a greater sense of abundance, for happier conditions of labor or of home, if entrusted to God's keeping, will be uplifted and glorified, until you see and rejoice in your Father's good will for you. This constant, conscious recognition of God's allness can and should be applied in every experience. There is no time, place, or circumstance where God is not available.

Is there regret for past sin or foolishness? Does error claim to have left the scars of old diseases or animosities? Is there fear for the future? God always has been and always will be. He is, and was, where past error claimed to be. Error never was real, nor did it ever belong to man, God's image. Just where fear claims to obscure the unfoldment of good, there God is, and will be. Fear cannot touch His child.

Is the difficulty one of place? Does it seem that in one's present situation evil abounds, and that one could do better or be healthier if removed to another place? God is omnipresent; there is no place where He is not. Let us plead God's allness and prove His presence and power, here and now.

Is the belief one of adverse, depressing, or distressing circumstances? Here, again, we have the right to "deny sin and plead God's allness." A dictionary gives the derivation of "circumstances" as "standing around," which may remind us of the Psalmist's declaration, "As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth even for ever." That is true now, and there are no other real circumstances. Christian Science is enabling multitudes to come out of the mist of false thinking into the conscious realization of the truth of being. Earnest study and application of the truths contained in the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's works are enabling them to gain poise and peace in a world of seeming confusion. So, in the stillness of this awareness of God, one knows that he lives, moves, and has his being in eternal Mind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Unvisited Europe

There are two Europes. There is the Europe visited of Americans and the Europe unvisited; the Europe known and the Europe unknown; the Europe of the well-traveled routes and the Europe so much away from them that, so far as the mass of tourists are concerned, it might just as well be nonexistent.

And unless one visits the unvisited it is impossible to have a just understanding of what Europe really is; unless one goes where few or none, among travelers, have been before him, he misses the most subtile of traveler's pleasures. For the sake, therefore, of really knowing Europe, and for the sake of one's own enjoyment, satisfaction, gratification, both the unfamiliar Europe and the familiar Europe should be seen.

For Europe is more than the tourist hotels, the famous cathedrals, the dimly glorious Old Masters, the great cities; it is all these, and very properly these, but it is also life and customs that have remained unspoiled by thronging visitors, castles that have never known the footsteps of the traveler from across the sea, regions where one finds all the fascination of discovery.

And there is another and delightfully unexpected side. It is, that if one learns the charm of seeking out the unvisited or little visited, it adds so vividly to his experiences that ever afterward he seeks for the unknown, even in the best-known places. Yield to the fascination of the long and lonely roads of the Forest of Arden, and you will seek for the unusual in the very heart of Paris; follow the ancient line of travel into ancient Venice, and you will look with confidence for the unexpected along Fleet Street and the Strand.

But acquiring a love for the half-hidden corners ought not in the least to cause one to lose his sense of proportion and belittle the places that are commonly seen. Because you come to know and appreciate the charm of Vaduz as one of the independent capitals of Europe, you should not underrate the value of such capitals as Vienna or Rome.—From "Unvisited Places of Old Europe," by ROBERT SHACKLETON. (Used by permission of and arrangement with the publishers, the Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia.)

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Basement Play Room With Windows and a View

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

Recreation Room With Garden

A Problem Solved and a Rockery Added

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.

IN AN interesting and simple way the architect who designed the home of Mr. William P. Harris, Jr., zoölogist and lecturer, has flooded a dark basement with sunlight and made possible a recreation room that, as such, is even more attractive than one on the first floor might be. An excavation was made on the outside of the house, exposing the south wall of the basement. This permitted installation of a spacious bank of windows and an exit, insuring an abundance of light and air.

What is even more interesting is that by the same stroke a rock garden possibility was created within the "bowl" of the excavation. This becomes the foreground of a vista of lawn, trees, and flowers. At the same time, as viewed from the recreation room, it makes possible a cascade of rock garden color

Mr. Hugh T. Keyes, of Detroit and Birmingham, who has designed many homes in the Grosse Pointe section of Lake St. Clair, encountered a problem in plans for the recreation room. The only available space was in the basement, but Mr. Harris wanted plenty of sunlight for the children, who were expected to use it a great deal during the day. There really was nothing that could be done to meet requirements but clear the soil away from the wall on the outside and install the bank of windows. The rock garden idea unfolded as a natural sequence.

The plan, which has already been copied by several Grosse Pointe neighbors, may be employed in many ways and adpted to varied conditions, in converting dark basement space into dry and cheerful daytime rooms, the architect said.

May Be Simple or Elaborate

Treatment of the garden may be simple or elaborate. The bowl may be confined to a comparatively small space, as at the Harris home, where it was desired to retain as much of the lawn as possible; or it may be stepped upward by ingenious levels into wider spaces embracing sunken gardens, fountains, statues, terraces, banks of flowers and foliage with the blue canopy above.

In designing the Harris garden, advantage was taken of every opportunity to incorporate ideas that would delight children as well as grown-ups. The accompanying photograph, which was taken to show the bowl in its relation to the surroundings, obviously could not embrace the whole picture. This is seen at its best form from the recreation room.

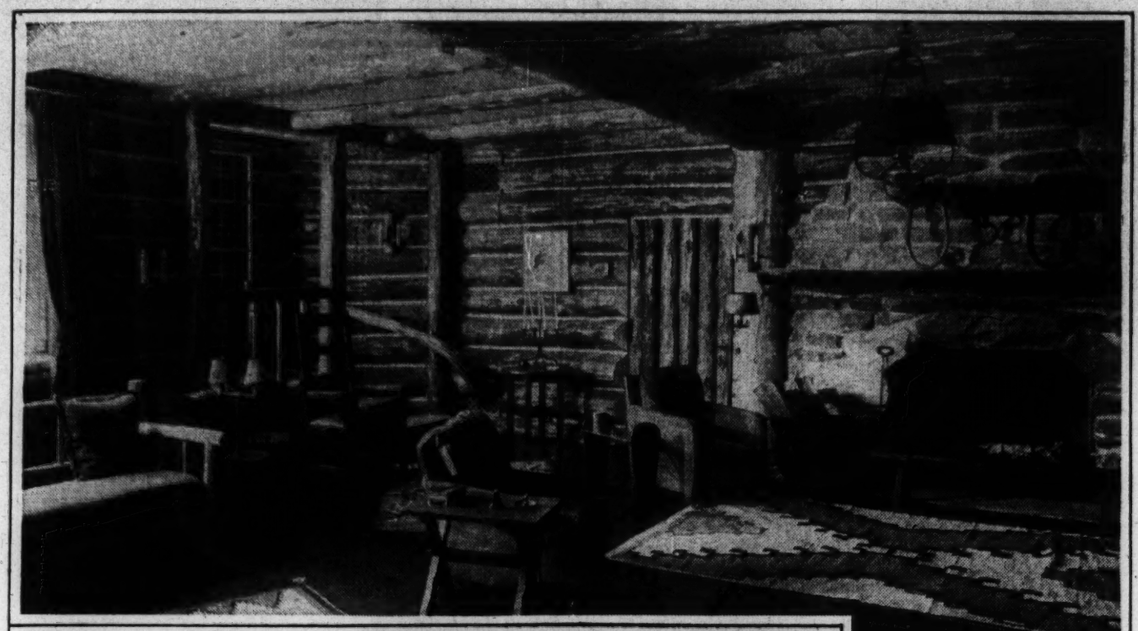
On leaving the basement one goes up three steps and comes out upon the stone floor of the bowl. Here is a delightful place to sit in the cool of the summer evenings. The floor is well drained by a trough that extends around the outer edge, but is concealed beneath the lower ledge of rocks. The embankment is not precipitate, but is built to include little pools and fountains. Around the edge of one of these pools are little elves at play.

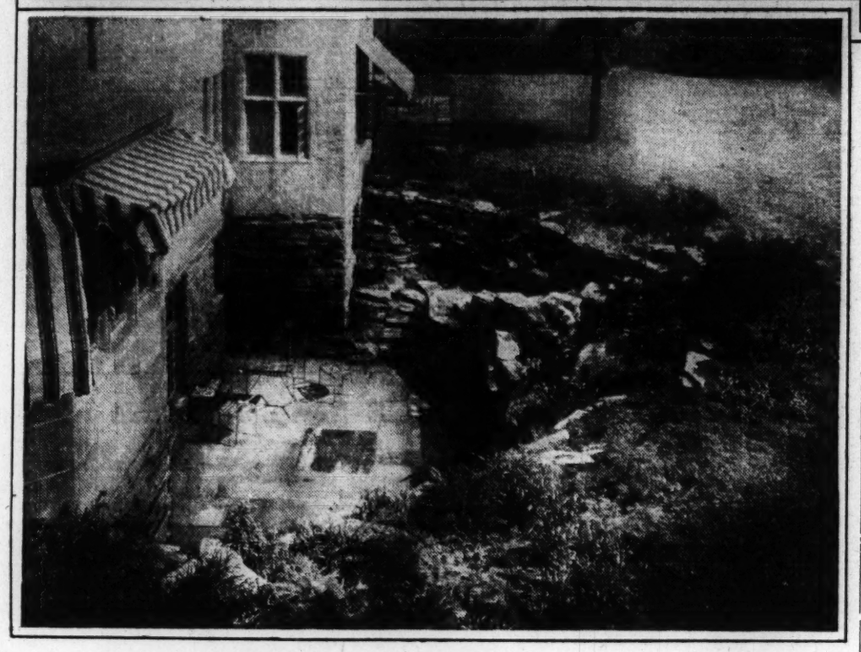
Instead of a Railing

At one side is a flight of winding and irregular stone steps leading up and on to the lawn. Around the rim of the bowl is planted a deep edge of flowering plants. While this is a pretty effect, its real usefulness is in its being a caution against playful children tumbling into the bowl. Precipitate ledges were avoided as a precaution also.

Within the recreation room the greatest delight comes from the practical treatment of the windows, which are full size and afford a full sweep of vision out and across the lawn. The feeling that one is in a basement is absent. The room is treated in a rustic, playful manner. The rich, tawny color of the Norway pine logs furnishes a substantial and cheerful background for the showy reds and blues of the chairs, rugs and curtains.

This has become the favorite room, both day and evening, for every member of the family. There is a big fireplace where, in the R months, crackling logs throw out warmth, vying with the low winter sun which pours into radiance through the windows. In summer it is one of the coolest places in the house, ventilated by eddies caught in the rock garden basin. No other room in the house possesses more varied interests or enticing environments.





By C. Nelson Bowen, Detroit
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Above Is a View of the Recreation Room Made in the Basement of the Home of Mr. William P. Harris, Jr., Grosse Pointe Park, Mich. This Basement Room the Architect Found a Means to Flood With Sunlight. Below Is a View Showing the Well or Rock-Garden Bowl Which Was Dug Out to Let in the Daylight and Which at the Same Time Made a Delightful Little Terrace Outside the Room.

Water—Hot Water —And Plenty of It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEVER since the days of Rome has hot water held the prominent place it occupies in the domestic and personal routine of today. Thus it hardly seems necessary for anyone to forgo the pleasure of having plenty of hot water all year, as there are so many types of water heaters, with a wide price range. The automatic heaters, most of which burn gas, are among those that head the list in service and convenience. These are divided into two classes—the automatic storage and the instantaneous.

The automatic storage gas water heater is a self-contained unit which requires no separate tank. A small pilot light, constantly burning, keeps the water in the tank at the temperature for which the regulator is set. The instant hot water is drawn from a faucet, this pilot flares up, lighting the main burner, which heats to the predetermined degree the cold water entering the tank. Then the burner goes out of its own accord. The automatic temperature regulator prevents over-hot water at the faucet. Provided the tank is large enough for your demands, you will never run out of hot water, even for the largest washing.

These automatic storage gas water heaters are usually well insulated, to hold in the heat, and give the appearance of a neat tank or boiler. Having enameled jackets, they may be placed in either kitchen or basement, and require no attention whatever. They are ideal in homes where the demand for hot water is more or less constant and heavy.

The Instantaneous Heater

The instantaneous heater has no storage tank. Whenever hot water is called for a gas pilot lights the big burner, which heats to the proper temperature the cold water flowing through a coil as long as the faucet is open, water continues to be heated. The burner goes out when the faucet is turned off.

If in very cold weather it is found that the water is not being delivered hot enough, the trouble can be righted by turning off the faucet enough to reduce the rate of flow and give the burner more time to heat the water.

While the automatic storage heater gives hot water at city pressure the instantaneous type must divide the flow among as many faucets as are turned on. For this reason, don't be tempted to buy too small a size. Let the number of bathrooms and the size of your family be your guide. However, there is no limit to the hot water which may be drawn at any one time. When hot water is used at infrequent intervals, as in a family of adults who are home only morning and night, the instantaneous heater is very convenient.

The complaint is often made that automatic heaters cause increases in the gas bill. Where this increase is marked, it is probably because cold water has been made to serve where hot was actually needed. Most families who install automatic heaters find that the slightly increased cost is many times repaid in the comfort and convenience of having all the hot water they want, at any hour of the day or night.

It is possible, however, to waste hot water thoughtlessly. Be sure you faucets do not drip, and never leave the hot water running needlessly. Teach children to use cold water when it serves as well, for remember the gas flares up as soon as a hot water faucet is opened.

Lighted By Hand

The familiar tank heater, lighted by hand, consists of a copper or bronze coil in a cast-iron casing, over an ordinary gas burner. The burner is lit whenever hot water is needed, and turned off again by hand. There are thermostatic controls which will turn off the gas when a given amount of water has been heated, but they are not often used, for it costs so little more to have the fully automatic equipment.

Where low electric rates prevail, the electric water heater is popular. It possesses all the automatic controls of gas heaters, but the tanks should be extraordinarily well insulated against heat loss, to keep down the cost of operation.

A kerosene heater, too, is available, for regions where gas and electricity are not available, or are too high. It is similar in operation to the automatic storage heater and may be controlled automatically or by hand. The fuel tank must be filled occasionally, however, and the burners cleaned once or twice a week.

There are various coal water heaters on the market. One type is more nearly automatic than the others, for it includes a thermostat which controls the drafts. When water is withdrawn or cools off, the drafts are opened until the desired water temperature is reached. Of course the supply of fuel must be looked to.

Other coal heaters are simply small hot water boilers, connected to a tank. The water circulates within the double walls of the heater, becomes hot, and is stored in the tank until used. These units are usually less expensive to run than those using gas, but require fueling once or twice a day.

It is also possible to install a combination coal-burning water heater and domestic incinerator, which disposes in a most sanitary and convenient way of a very disagreeable task. It is claimed for this unit that there is no odor, and that the incinerator section adds nothing appreciable to the fuel burned.

Has Your Lawn Partial Shade?

You Can Have Good Grass if You Know How

By Kenneth Stalcup

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE may have good trees and a beautiful lawn at the same time if trees are so located as to cast their shadows over the lawn for no more than half the day, permitting sunlight to reach it the other half. This is a combination of conditions which may be achieved on a lot running north and south, with trees restricted to either edge so that they shade the lawn only in the morning if located along the east edge and give afternoon shade if on the west edge.

The same conditions are partly fulfilled if the lot runs almost north and south, so that the sides where the trees are planted are approximately on the east or west, or if the lot runs east and west, and the trees are located at the rear end only. The latter is not exactly as it might seem, for the house will doubtless be at the other end of the lot, so that when trees are not shading the lawn the house is. House shade is denser than tree shade and consequently is less favorable than the less complete tree shade.

The importance of this statement to people who want both shade and lawn lies in its suggestion to inspect their own grounds with these points in mind, and with the intention to approximate these conditions. Those who are beginning a lawn can plant trees in such a way that they will not interfere with the development of a lovely lawn; that is, the new trees can be planted almost wholly along the east or west boundaries (but not both), so they will not shade the lawn quite half the day, no matter how large and bushy they become. In ordinary circumstances, afternoon shade will be desirable, so trees should be placed along the west line to give this condition.

Grass Does Not Like Wet Feet

Many lawns are not helped by too frequent watering late in the day, as this moisture does not evaporate readily nor is it removed by the drainage. The grass gets wet and stays damp too long. Grass, like corn, does not like wet feet. West shade helps this only if the drainage is good, otherwise watering late and profusely, combined with afternoon and evening shade will keep the grass too wet all night.

A lawn should be cut frequently and close. In the latitude of Indiana, during the period of maximum growth, it is cut frequently and less often as growth is slower. Through July, in this latitude, cutting should be done but once a week and at the end of the month at 10-day intervals; in August, every two weeks; through September, from two to three weeks should be the rule, cutting according to appearance and weather conditions rather than the calendar. In October it should be slowed down more and stopped so as to leave a fairly long growth before cold weather and frost come.

Some such plan can be worked out by everyone, modifying the frequency to suit your grass and weather conditions. In all cases the more frequent the cutting the better for the grass. I cut grass very closely, mowing in one direction and reversing to make sure of cutting it closely and smoothly. Moreover, I lap each swath over the preceding one by 5 or 6 inches. When finished, if any part does not look smooth and even, I go over that again.

During spring and summer, or at least until the period of maximum growth has passed, the lawn should be raked clean each time. Frequently this disturbs the smooth appearance to such an extent as to justify going over the whole lawn again. As hot weather approaches, when grass does not grow so much, it should be raked every other time, and in the fall every third time, managing so that the final two cuttings are not raked off but lie on the grass to help protect the roots through the cold months.

Many people consider grass clippings a good mulch, increasing the growth of the lawn as a whole. They are fine for that purpose, but I myself have always preferred the smoother appearance. Agitation of the plants and roots by the rake stimulates growth enough to offset any beneficial results from the mulch, while the gain in appearance is, I feel, considerable.

Selecting Seed

Seed is important. Many people feel that a lawn mixture such as those sold on the market contains everything needed for a fine lawn, forgetting that a general mixture must be made for general conditions. The proper way, if you can is to select your seed to suit your lawn and conditions, experimenting until you have the right combination, then continuing that to the exclusion of all others.

A few hints about seed may not be out of place. Cheap grass is largely timothy and redtop. If redtop is in large proportion, it is likely to bring a reddish or brownish tint late in the summer. To those who seek a deep green sod, this rusty tinge will not be satisfactory, so the percentage of redtop should be kept down. Kentucky bluegrass will do well with the other two, ordinarily, and give your lawn a finer, more grassy color. Roughstalk Meadowgrass is good to add if you have considerable shade; also the fescues, both New Zealand (also called Chewings) and the European. For an early and brilliant green lawn use Italian Ryegrass in your mixture. This grows better in the South, for it cannot stand cold weather. But for a fine, bright green early in the spring, it is excellent. It is a very rapid grower, so is especially good for new lawns.

Then there is clover, red or white, a small or a large quantity, according to personal likes and dislikes. Clover showing red or white breaks up both the green color and the smooth appearance, so I do not use it on my lawn. However, it has this beneficial effect—it grows when brown-patch and pests have ruined all your grass. A neighbor uses clover in small proportion, and last summer when an insect pest took all his grass, the clover remained and kept his lawn looking somewhat as a lawn should. His plan is to seed in some clover separate from the grass seed. He uses a minimum of clover, but it holds his lawn together and continues to grow despite drought.

Cinderella Soap Boxes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU will spare the hatchet and save the box, your garden may be better furnished. Almost every garden will profit by spots of ornament. These tend to humanize the garden and bring it into definite relation to people—a garden bench, a sundial or some flower boxes placed at appropriate corners. In placing these "human elements" about your garden you will create a definite scale, you will be using a trick which Corot knew how to use so well in his superb landscape. He often placed a few figures or houses in the design which gave human appeal.

So buy a Cape Cod lighter for the open fire and the soap and canned goods boxes for flower boxes for the garden instead of kindling.

Ball F et 'n Everything

Have you a half-broken, half-lost, croquet set cluttering up the cellar? If so, select eight balls and fasten them to the under side of a pair of square boxes, get a carpenter to bore holes through them for bolts, and place these on either side of your garden gate, place two arbor vitæ in them, then stand back and see what a little effort has accomplished. Most boxes are oblong but it is a simple thing to cut them down to a cube and replace the end. Of course you will remember to bore two or three holes in the bottom so as to let the water drain off. The inside of the box you will paint with a couple of coats of creosote and the outside will be painted to match the beach umbrella, maybe in stripes. Maybe you will paint the entire container white as that is sure not to intertere with any flower colors that you may have.

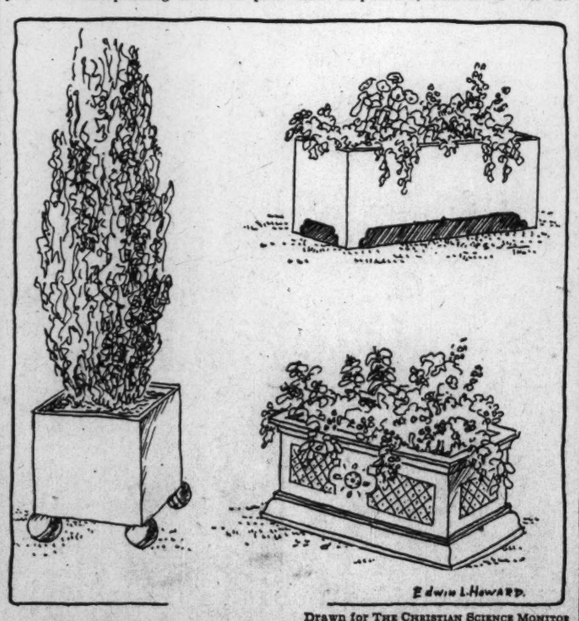
The box at the upper right can be made in an afternoon. First if you have a colonial bureau with a simple foot, copy the curve design of the foot on a piece of paper; then with a sheet of carbon paper transfer this to the box. Paint black the space which was cut out in your bureau. Then paint the box. Of course, you will want to paint the box more than one coat of paint, usually three, with the first coat very much diluted with turpentine so that it will penetrate the raw wood and hold on. This box will serve as a place to start your flowering plants indoors. Also you may start your plants earlier out of doors in it if you will cover it with a sheet of the new celophane screening. There are several brands on the market.

Molding Around the Base

The box at the lower right is a little more elaborate. You will go to your nearest planing mill and pick out a few yards of stock molding, the kinds that are used to make up the typical colonial cornice. These you will nail to the top and the bottom of the box, mitering the corners. You may want to paint it a solid color, say the red lead color of a Connecticut barn; or you may have a peasant box about the house with a design which will serve as a colorful model. If you are going to put some time in on a painted design you will not want it to peel or wear off, so after it is thoroughly dry, paint it two coats of spar varnish. If your colors seem too bright, or if you want an antique effect, make a water-thin mixture of brown paint and turpentine, and after the design is thoroughly dry, paint it with this, and then, with a swab of soft cheesecloth, wipe it almost all off. Some will adhere to the lower parts of the moldings and the edges. The spar varnish will go over this.

EDWIN L. HOWARD.

Next week—An Apartment House for Birds.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

These Homemade Flower Boxes, Like Cinderella, Came From More Humble Walks of Life

The National Housing Act

And Its Expected Effect on Home Loans

By Bertram Fowler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

THERE has been much talk to the effect that the Federal Government has gone into the housing business. There seems to be a general belief that unlimited Federal funds are to be poured into the housing program, that the Administration is going to lend freely to all applicants. This is far from the real intent of the National Housing Act.

From the first move on the part of the Government at Washington in setting up the Home Loan Bank as a sort of Federal Reserve the program has been one of attempting to stabilize the shaky home mortgage field.

Through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation the Federal Government did put immense sums of money into home financing. But under the circumstances, home financing was one problem that called for just this solution. Banks and other home financing institutions were loaded with shaky mortgages, fundamentally sound and stable, but in their frozen state millstones around the necks of the bankers, tending to halt the progress of home-building and financing.

By taking over these mortgages the Government not only relieved the distress of delinquent home owners but freed the banks and other institutions from their load and made it possible for them to begin, even though cautiously, legitimate lending.

With this situation cleared up there remained facing the country these significant facts: Residential construction had dropped in five years from an annual total of about $3,000,000,000 to about $300,000,000. NRA estimates declare that some 62 per cent of the nation's homes are in need of repairs. Because of this there is added to the army of unemployed some 5,000,000 men, although other figures add millions more to this.

Obviously no Government could hope to pour into the home construction field anything like the immense sums that would be necessary to start a real building renovation and repair program.

To Approach the Problem

In the National Housing Act the Government believes that it has found a way to approach the problem. Contrary to popular opinion there will be little Federal money poured into the repair, modernization and building of homes.

What the National Housing Act does do, however, is to stabilize and direct the building activities of the country. It is another step in the same direction that was charted with the Home Loan Bank and the HOLC.

The Government is taking an active part through the Housing Act by guaranteeing certain proportions of loans. Through this act the Administration is, in effect, standing squarely behind the mortgage structure of the nation.

But all money put forth in the building program that is expected will be private money. Sound building and loan associations, for instance, may have their shares insured by the Government, making them more attractive investments for the public. Similarly mortgage associations, formed for the purpose of furnishing home building funds, will be set up under Federal charter.

In a few weeks the machinery of the National Housing Act will be set up under the administration of Mr. James A. Moffett, Federal Housing Administrator.

Loosening Up Money

Once this machinery is in motion it should be possible for any prospective home owner to get a loan from one of the many agencies if he has any credit standing whatsoever. For the Housing Act will be operating to make such loans possible.

But, except in certain cases of modernization and repairs, the money he gets will be from one of the existing agencies or one of those set up privately under the encouragement of the Government. There will be no fresh outpouring of Federal funds, as so many believe. For the National Housing Act will not attempt the impossible job of financing a building program.

It does seek, however, to lead the way and to stiffen the home financing institutions with a measure of stabilization and confidence. And, since this is what has been needed more than anything else, the consensus of opinion is that real and actual benefits should be seen within the next twelve months.

Another article by Mr. Fowler, giving up-to-the-minute information in this field, will be published soon.

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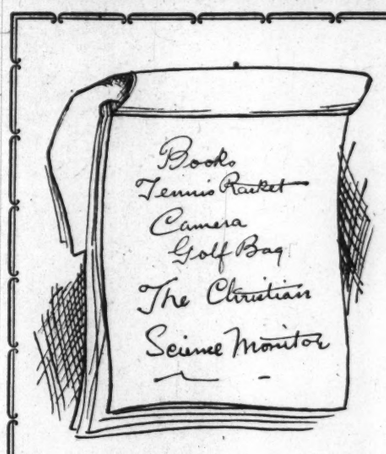

Memorandum of Things to take on Vacation

THERE are some things you can't afford to leave behind when you go on vacations—your ticket, for example—and a newspaper like THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. During vacation is the time when you make new acquaintances or visit old friends, and you will need the Monitor's daily constructive news to help you keep up your end of the conversation. If you are going away and want the Monitor with you, send us your change of address on the coupon below. If you prefer to have it sent to a friend in your absence, we shall gladly make this change promptly.

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V-2

Maine Hotel Men Are Up in Arms Over Competition

Unfair Conditions Charged in Overnight Lodgings and Roadside Cabins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Me.—The gradual but increasing shift of tourist' tastes in their choice of sleeping accommodations has resulted in a call for help to the NRA by hotel men of this State. Over-night cabins, paying a license of only $3 annually, constitute unfair competition, they say.

An instance was given of one town with a population of a thousand or so in which there were 27 private homes which advertised for "paying guests." As one proprietor put it: "If something is not done, a lot of us are going to quit."

The NRA code for country hotels, since withdrawn, required owners to take on help even when such increase was not needed. But it was not only Government regulations which crippled the country proprietors financially. The enormous increase in overnight "lodges," private homes taking in tourists, and auto camps constitute a growing competition, which they believe cannot be met.

"We feel that the license fee for these places should be increased to $25," one hotel man said. "That would probably reduce their number by half and give the hotels a chance. During the past year the cost of everything we use has increased from 10 to 20 per cent, but we must maintain the quality of our food and accommodation and still keep tariffs around $3.50 to $4.50 a day. Trying to do that half of us are already on the verge of bankruptcy. We appeal to the NRA, or somebody for protection against the ever-rising flood of unfair competition."

The country hotels of Maine, in common with the other New England states, have invested large sums in recent years in making their houses up to date and in equipping them with every amenity of the town hostelry. Motor traffic has demanded this and the result has been a group of attractive places of entertainment that covers the entire State.

Many an old inn, fallen into decrepitude before motorists from all over America began to flock "down East" in summer, has been rehabilitated and made into a place of modern comfort without sacrificing its original "homey" atmosphere. This has all cost a great deal of money and while the investment seemed a wise one in 1929, the development and spread of economic uncertainty since then has left many a Maine hotel owner in a state of perplexity.

With the great cost of coal in this severe winter climate the country hotel business in Maine is anything but profitable during at least half the year. For example, one owner of a well-known place near here declares that the severe winter of 1933-34 resulted in the consumption in his house of more than 90 tons of coal, the cost of which, even by the carload, was in the neighborhood of $14 a ton. "How, then," he demands to know, "am I, or anyone, to go on doing business in the face of this house-to-house competition during the only period of the year when I can expect a profit?"

More Gideon Bibles Are Placed in 1933 And Scope Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., July 24—More Bibles have been placed in hotels, hospitals, jails, and other institutions during the past year than in any year since 1931, it was reported by the Gideons assembled here in their twelfth international convention. Mr. Samuel A. Fulton, Milwaukee, Wis., was reëlected president.

The Gideons, whose formal name is the Christian Commercial Men's Association, reported that 26,500 new copies of the Bible were placed. The Women's Auxiliary accounted for the distribution of 1000 of these Bibles by putting them in all of the Florence Crittenton homes in the United States and Canada. This is a new activity of the auxiliary. Besides the United States and Canada, Bibles have been placed in Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, China, India, Indo-China, Japan, Java, Korea, Siam, Straits Settlement and other countries.

Celebrating their thirty-fifth anniversary, the Gideons pointed out that nearly 1,250,000 copies of the Bible have been distributed by them in an effort to bring the message of the Bible to the public.

Evidence of interest in the work of the Gideons is shown in the number of hotels which have sent in requests for Bibles as yet not supplied. Nearly 100 hotels requesting a total of 8000 copies are on this list.

Alabama Supreme Court Clears Way for PWA Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Upholding the validity of the Carmichael and Kelly Acts of the Legislature, providing for municipal ownership of electric distribution systems, water works and sewerage systems, the Alabama Supreme Court has removed legal barriers blocking loan applications of cities for millions of dollars from the Public Works Administration.

The acts reached the Supreme Court on test cases filed by citizens against the cities of Florence, Guin and Sulligent, and the high tribunal upheld decisions of lower court that the laws were constitutional. The test cases were brought so that there would be no question as to the value of bonds issued by cities for such enterprises, attorneys said.

'Submarine' to Get Sponges

Florida sponge divers are perfecting a "submarine" to enable them to collect sponges from the bottom of the sea.

State Control of Economics Seen Sweeping Over America As It Has Swept Over Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

determine the whole conditions of industry. As between trade-unions on one side and huge corporations on the other, it is plainly the business of the State to hold the balance.

The alternative to the supreme control by the State would be sheer chaos. Thus it is a question of degree.

Success Necessary

The objection to excessive State Control, assuming that control to be ideal, is that the State cannot afford to be unsuccessful. It must not fail. Men and women are taught to look to it to settle all their grievances. The State is expected to provide good weather and to clear the butcher's shop of large blue flies. In the economic domain it implicitly gives promises which it cannot on all occasions fulfill. There is a calling up of the final reserves—a premature reference of cases to the ultimate court of appeal. Behind the State is nothing. It is accepting responsibilities which it may be incompetent to carry. If it breaks down we will revert to chaos.

Moreover, the control may not be ideal. The human agency which the State requires necessitates the employment of a big army of officials. In France the number of officials has long been regarded as excessive and constitutes an almost insoluble problem of a state within the State. In Great Britain the permanent civil service has long been looked upon as a model. But in the United States there is a lack of official traditions. The hordes of officials now being created vie with those of France, and they have their job to learn.

The application of the codes has given rise to difficulties. It has even been asked whether, if there is to be extensive public control, public opinion must also be controlled, as it is in Russia, Germany and Italy. The danger is undoubtedly exaggerated but it has caused certain heart-burnings. It is plain enough that no American President could go far unless he had the people with him.

Unity Needed

It is apparent, too, that control implies greater national unity. There must be more centralization. It is the Federal Administration, and not separate state administrations, which must impose the codes. On the whole I came to the conclusion that, from this viewpoint, there was virtually no resistance, and that it is generally appreciated that the New Deal enhances the power of the State as against the states.

It is likewise asked who will pay for all these changes. The cost will be tremendous. But the answer clearly is that it is impossible to count the cost if the work is necessary.

It is not my purpose to write a plea for or against the New Deal. It is my purpose to set down an impression of the economic and social phenomena which I observed. Unquestionably the United States is in the main stream of a world-wide movement. It has, perhaps somewhat belatedly, owing to special conditions, begun to put itself in line with the universal tendency.

It is futile to try to find a name which will cover what is taking place everywhere. We are on our way—the world is on its way—and "it is a better thing to travel hopefully than to arrive."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-232m.
LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

EVANSVILLE—Sundays, Aug. 5, 19; and Sept. 2, 4:30-4:45 p. m., WGBF, 630kc-476m.
FORT WAYNE—Sundays, July 29; Aug. 12 and 26; 4 p. m., WOWO, 1160kc-259m.
TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Iowa

SHENANDOAH—Sunday, July 29, 6:45-7:00 p. m., KFNF, 890kc-327m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON—First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.
LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m.; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.
PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY — Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.
DETROIT — Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.
IRONWOOD — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.
LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.
ROYAL OAK — Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS — Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.
VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesdays and Thursdays, Aug. 8 and 9; Sept. 5 and 6; Oct. 3 and 4; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI — Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m.; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.
CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.
COLUMBUS — Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.
TOLEDO — Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KGDY, 1340kc-224m.
PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.
WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.
AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.
CORPUS CHRISTI—Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.
DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.
FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.
HOUSTON — Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.
SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 1290kc-232.4m.
WESLACO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.
POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.
STEVENS POINT—July 30, 31, and Aug. 1, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-333m.

South Carolina Delays School Book Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The State Board of Education has decided to postpone any changes in state-adopted primary and grammar school textbooks used in the public schools of South Carolina until another school year has elapsed, in order to avoid the "expense and trouble" incident upon making the change at this time. Instead, the board voted to renew the present contracts for another year at the "same or lower prices." The contracts will expire June 30, 1935.

Under the new regulations, the board was authorized, if it saw fit, to adopt and change as many as 25 per cent of the books this year. All the public schools in the State, except those in the cities of Charleston and Greenville, are affected by the board's action. These two cities make their own textbook arrangements.

Wide Social Change Is Thought on Way Among Peruvians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—That Peru is on the verge of a social and cultural renaissance similar to that which has taken place in Mexico during the last decade is the idea advanced by Mr. Carleton Beals, American author and journalist, who has just returned from that country where he carried out an extensive study of conditions.

At the present time, Peru is in a state of social effervescence, temporarily latent in face of the predominance of feudal and other "Right" tendencies comparable to those prevailing in Mexico during the régime of Porfirio Diaz immediately preceding the revolution headed by Francisco Madero.

The only thing that keeps these forces from coming to the fore of the Peruvian social scheme, according to Mr. Beals, is the severe military dictatorship wielded there by General Benavides and his clique.

Appalling conditions of feudal oppressions, including open adult and child slavery exerted over numerous Indian groups of the Sierra districts, are to be found in many parts of the country, Mr. Beals said.

New Deal Declared Rainbow for South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Cotton farmers have an unparalleled opportunity to make themselves and the South prosperous, due to backing given by the Government, declared Dr. L. N. Duncan, director of the Alabama Farm Extension Service, in an address on "The New Deal and the Farmer" at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute here.

Dr. Duncan gave figures showing that last year the Government paid Alabama farmers $16,383,212 in benefit and option payments for plowing up 25 to 40 per cent of their cotton crop. He also showed that the plow-up program last year plus the acreage reduction program this year has caused cotton to advance from 5 cents a pound early in 1933 to about 12 cents a pound at the present time.

Dr. Duncan emphasized the fact the plow-up and reduction programs are emergency measures and that it is in the desire of the Government to discontinue reduction campaigns just as soon as the present large surplus of cotton has been sufficiently reduced.

Army Planes Face Wilderness Flight

WHITE HORSE, Yukon Territory, July 24 (AP)—A 500-mile flight over the northern wilderness to Fairbanks, Alaska, today lay ahead of 10 United States Army bombing planes on a good will flight.

The first stages of their flight probably will take them down the course of the Yukon River, until they strike directly overland to their Alaska destination. The planes left Washington, D. C., five days ago.

The 31 officers and men of the expedition rested here last night after their arrival at 6:18 p. m. (Pacific standard time) from Prince George, B. C., covering the 800 miles in four hours and 23 minutes. Earlier in the day, they had crossed the Canadian Rockies from Edmonton, Alta.

TVA to Supply Power To Rural Coöperative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala.—The Tennessee Valley Authority recently signed its first contract for power with a rural coöperative, the Alcorn County (Miss.) Power Association which, in addition to farm residents, will also service the town of Corinth. The electric system was sold to the association for $114,633, being part of transmission property bought by the TVA from the Mississippi Power Company in nine northwestern Mississippi counties for $850,743.

Residents in Alcorn County, under the coöperative plan, will receive an electric rate reduction averaging approximately 40 per cent and would be enabled "to acquire a debt-free distribution system in from eight to 10 years," the TVA states.

G. O. P. Tosses New Hat In Liberal Ring

(Continued from Page 1)

Cutting, or Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire. It should strengthen the positions of varicolored insurgents like Senators Norris, Nye, and Borah, and persuade them to remain, within the Republican Party.

In a word, this week end's events here indicate that there's a kick left in the old elephant yet, that the whole party is not satisfied with a platform of reaction nor a campaign which consists of mere attack on experiments, that some leaders and part of the rank-and-file are prepared to advance an alternative or supplementary experimental program to President Roosevelt's, and take their stand on that ground.

Points a Road, Follow Who Will

You may think that all this is overemphasis of a local decision. But recall that the question of third parties, the choice between opposition-to or improvement-upon the Roosevelt platform is the paramount issue of this fall's pivotal elections. Under the circumstances, the decision of one state's Republican Party to go liberal becomes a signpost for the nation, no matter how many others follow.

I fell into these important incidents through a happy accident of the time-table. Santa Fe had been on the schedule from the start, because of New Mexico's critical position in the Cutting crisis. Before the recent events, the Senator looked to be in some difficulties.

I followed two days behind in the footsteps of Mr. James A. Farley, the Administration's political Pooh-Bah. On Friday, the day I came, these Progressives met and decided to confer with the Republicans; on Saturday both met, peace delegates under flags of truce passed between the two rival hotel-camps, and a happy alliance was concluded.

New Mexico Still Colorful

And how is New Mexico, apart from the ever-present politics? Still as always, probably the most colorful state of the 48. Santa Fe County and Taos are in increasing measure a joint millionaire's and artist's retreat.

The ancient Spanish character seems to intensify as many old customs and buildings are revived or restored. The "anglos" and the "natives" live side by side, in picturesque association, marked in social life as vividly as it is in the bilingual legislature.

Senator Cutting's victory, and rejuvenation of the Republican Party, have in a sense paralleled constitutional history of western nations from the thirteenth to the nineteenth centuries.

The Republican Party was formerly dominated by local groups in the conuties of this State of wide spaces. The leaders were generally owners of princely land-domains, the Oteros, the Sargents, the Falls, etc. They were "patrons" who lorded it over their followers in benevolent if feudal fashion.

Cutting Big Patron Now

Now these groups—corresponding to the barons of the Middle Ages—have declined in power to be supplanted by one great "patron" in the person of Senator Cutting. The bachelor-musician-millionaire has built up a unique position and by superseding the "barons" he corresponds to the feudal monarch who finally suppressed local suzerainty, and developed ultimately into democracy.

And there he stands, "patron" of New Mexico. Go to a ranchero's cabin on the Rio Grande. You are likely to find a picture of Senator Cutting in place of honor there, and they will tell you:

"Meestaire Cottinge, 'e ees our frand!"

You may discover that some direct benevolence of the Senator—perhaps a little loan or charity—has built up this loyalty. But it is not so venal as it might come in other states; practically every "anglo" family in New Mexico is carrying along a family or two of "native" retainers—through domestic service or otherwise."

Relieved Embarrassment

Senator Cutting's unobtrusive benevolences have spread far and wide. I was told a story the majority of New Mexicans have not heard. Through some circumstance a mortgage on the Methodist Church in Santa Fe fell into the hands of the Roman Catholic padre. The situation was probably embarrassing to both sides; certainly it was to the Methodist parson. Senator Cutting quietly took up the mortgage. That is the sort of thing that builds up a loyal personal following.

The Senator is equally liked by the Spanish-American.

New Mexico itself seems to have fared somewhat better under the drought than most states, although the cattle situation is grave. But it has always been a dry place, and most of the population can get along with its handfull of chilis and other things that grow anyway, in somewhat the same fashion that a Chinese can exist on his handful of rice.

For this reason, many liberal and intelligent New Mexicans feel that the extent of federal relief which has poured into the State, particularly in the south, has not been a good thing.

Relief Greater Problem

The native population, normally and satisfactorily existing on next to nothing, could have been cared for locally, it is said. But the influx of federal donations has, people think, encouraged idleness and unwillingness to work until it has become a real problem.

The tourist business has improved immensely, and I was told on the basis of unofficial figures that Santa Fe Railroad business was up 98 per cent!

And now the Progressive-Republican versus Democratic campaign starts. The Democratic standard-bearer for Senator Cutting's seat was to have been the state's popular lone representative, Dennis Chavez. But "Jim" Farley was here to tell Democrats to pull their punches toward friends of the Administration and the Progressive-Republican combination may seem so strong that Representative Chavez may limit his ambitions to the "short-term" seat held by Senator Carl Hatch or stay in the House. But at last, in one state in the union, political parties are now divided on significant lines.

[Mr. Canham's next article will be from Los Angeles.]

Britain Asks Poster Design

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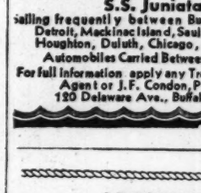

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Listed Stock Quotations

Market Sentiment More Cheerful But Rally Is Unimpressive

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Recovers Equilibrium But Rally Only Fair

Trading Becomes Dull on Upturn—Many New Lows —Gains Only Fractional

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Stocks attempted to rally today, but the effort was rather feeble and met with little response from most operators who, while generally expecting at least a temporary technical recovery, were more cautious than courageous.

After an irregular opening, due partly to the closing out of an assortment of thinly margined accounts, gains of fractions to around a point were recorded by a number of the more recently depressed shares. Trading activity became somewhat dull on the upturn and the list later exhibited further spottiness. The fact that selling was not so persistent, though, tended to aid sentiment a bit. There was no news of consequence.

The list was irregular at the start but buying predominated and late gains of around a point were shown by Santa Fe, U. S. Steel, U. S. Smelting, New York Central, du Pont and Westinghouse.

Transfers approximated 1,350,000 shares.

Commodities were a trifle uncertain. Corn was again resistant, but wheat and some of the other cereals lagged. Cotton was again heavy. There were only slight changes in rubber and silver. After early heaviness, rail bonds showed signs of betterment. International dollar rates were narrow.

Warns Against Bearishness

Some commentators warned of the danger of too much bearishness when gloom is so prevalent and the markets are inclined to violent movements.

It was recalled that in the past heavy selling of securities has frequently brought in banking support. In the current situation, however, considerable doubt was expressed as to just how much protective buying was being undertaken in view of the prohibitions of the new exchange control law.

While various trade analysts were estimating a decline in third quarter corporation profits, with the view that the midsummer lull in business is much greater than had been expected, there were still hopes of a substantial fall improvement. At the same time brokers reported the inflation idea still persists in many quarters, the theory being that the lower prices go, the greater the probability of drastic currency expansion.

Bonds Move Erratically

Bond prices moved erratically in the early trading today, with some issues rallying from Monday's weakness and others losing further fractions.

U. S. Governments were quiet and mixed, with Liberty Fourth 4¼s gaining 2-32 of a point. Foreign obligations also were inactive. German Government 5½s moved up moderately and Australian 5s advanced fractionally.

Among corporate issues, Southern Railway 4s recovered 2 points, while St. Paul 5s rallied slightly. Alleghany 5s continued soft, along with Santa Fe and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Postal Telegraph 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s each gained more than a point. American & Foreign Power 5s and Armour & Co. 4½s were firm, while Goodyear 5s and International Telephone 5s declined.

U. S. Dollar Closed At $5.04¼ to Pound

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—The United States dollar closed today at 5.04 3-16 to the pound after an opening of 5.04¼.

The price of bar gold advanced ½ penny to 137 shillings 11 pence ($34.77) a fine ounce and an amount valued at £455,000 ($2,239,337.50) was purchased.

PARIS, July 24 (AP)—The United States dollar gained ¼ centime today, opening and closing at 15.175 francs (6.589 cents to the franc) as compared with the overnight rate of 15.1725 francs (6.5908 cents).

BERLIN, July 24 (AP)—The United States dollar sold today unchanged at 2.515 marks (39.76 cents to the mark).

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	25¾	27¾	Manhattan	28½	30½
City	24¾	26¾	Public	31½	34
Commercial	150	200	Trade Bank	27	34
Fifth Av	1010	1100	Yorkville	25	35
First, N. Y.	1620	1700			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	623	20	Fulton	220	250
Banca C I	145	180	Guaranty	358½	367
Bk N Y & T	357	380	Irving	16¼	18
Bronx	6	8	Kings Co	1800	1900
Brooklyn	94	110	Law Tie & G	1¼	3
Cen Hen	125½	135½	M'facturers	20	23
Chemical	41	50	New York	102	110
County	38	42	Title Guar	6¼	10
Empire	18¾	21	Unit States	1700	1750

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	31¼	34	Merchants	315	350
Nat Shaw	21½	23½	Second Nat	98	115

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	46¾	54	Harris T&S	195	215
First Nat	94	110	Northern Tr	395	420

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	36	41	Home	24⅞	27
Am Alliance	19¼	25	North River	20	23
Gt Amer	18¾	21	Spgfld Fire	97½	105
Hartford	53½	60	*US Fire	38	41

*Ex-dividend.

National Surety Corp. Assets

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—The assets of the National Surety Corporation, successor to the business of the National Surety Company, which went into rehabilitation more than a year ago, were listed at $8,749,948 in a report which will be considered by the courts in connection with an offer of the Haxstone Securities Corporation to purchase the 100,000 shares of stock of the new corporation for $4,000,000.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Est. Sales	High	Low	July 24	Last July 23
11⅞	6¾	Adams Express		2600	7⅞	7	7⅛	7¼
34½	16	Adams Millis	1	800	25	24½	25	25
113⅝	73	Addressograph	2.80	400	83¼	81½	81½	81½
17⅝	4½	Advance Rumely		200	4½	4½	4½	4½
9⅜	6¼	Affiliated Prod	.60	100	7	6	6	6⅛
106⅝	91¾	Air Reduction	3†	400	99	96¼	96½	96½
3⅜	1⅝	Airway Elec App		300	2	1⅞	2	2
23⅞	17⅜	Alaska-Juneau	.60†	400	19⅝	18½	18⅝	19
8¼	1⅞	Alleghany Corp		14700	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
16½	5⅞	Allegh pf ww xxx	.15b	4900	19⅝	18½	18⅝	19
23½	15	Alleghany Steel	6	1700	8¾	7⅝	8	7⅝
160¾	136½	Allied Chem		100	18	18	18	18
23⅜	12¾	Allis Chalmers		800	13½	12⅜	129	131½
20½	12¾	Alpha Port Cem	.50†	3300	13½	12¾	13	13⅛
7¾	2⅞	Amal Leather		100	12¾	12¾	12¾	13⅜
45	25	Amal Leather pf		200	3	2⅞	3⅛	3½
55⅝	41½	Amerada	2	100	31½	31½	31½	32
36	25¾	Am Ag Ch Del		800	47¼	46¾	46⅝	48
25¼	14½	Am Bank Note		1400	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
50½	40	Am Bank Note pf	3	1300	16½	15⅝	16	15½
13½	7½	Am Beet Sugar		1900	45	41	41	45⅛
72⅞	46½	Am Beet Sug pf		1900	9¾	9⅛	9¼	9⅞
110½	96	Am Brake S&F pf	7	250	61¼	61	62	62⅛
107½	90¼	Am Can	4*	50	110	110	110	109
148½	126½	Am Can pf	7	4300	96¼	95	95	96½
33⅞	16⅞	Am Car & Fdry		1100	17½	16½	16½	17
12¼	5½	Am Chain		500	21	20	20½	26
62½	23½	Am Com Alcohol		1600	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
5	1⅛	Am Encaustic T		3400	25	24¼	25	24⅜
13¾	5½	Am & For Pow		300	1⅞	1½	1⅝	1⅝
30	16	Am & For Pow pf		7900	6	5½	5¾	5⅝
25	12	Am & For Pw 2pf		700	18	15¾	15¾	16½
17½	7	Am & For Pw 2pf		600	13	13	13	13
22⅝	12⅞	Am Hawaiian	1	600	7½	7	7	7¼
10⅛	3¾	Am Hide & L		400	13⅛	13	13	13¼
42¼	20	Am Hide & L pf		300	4¼	3¾	4	3¾
10	4	Am Ice		500	21	20	20½	26
45¼	35¼	Am Ice pf	6	1600	5½	5	5	4
11	6⅛	Am International		100	33½	33⅛	33½	41½
1⅛	⅜	Am La France		1400	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
10	4	Am La Fr pf		100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
38¾	18½	Am Locomotive		200	5½	5	5	5
74¾	49	Am Loco pf		800	19	18½	18½	19
10¼	3¼	Am Mach & Met		300	49	47	47	50
27⅜	18	Am Mach & Met pf		2600	8¼	7¾	8	8
25¾	11	Am Metal		100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
12¼	3¼	Am News	1½	2200	20	19½	19½	19⅞
26¼	12⅜	Am Power & Lt		1800	24	23	23½	23⅛
29⅞	13⅜	Am P&L 5% pf	1¼	8800	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
17⅜	11¾	Am P&L 6% pf		300	13⅜	12½	12½	12⅞
28⅛	18	Am Radiator		500	15¼	14	14¼	15⅜
54⅜	36	Am Rolling Mill		12900	12⅞	11¾	12¼	15⅜
29	¾	Am Safety Razor	4	9900	15⅞	15	15¼	15¼
30	18¼	Am Ship & Com		800	55½	55½	55½	56
51¼	35¾	Am Shipbuilding	2	800	41	41	41	41
94¾	71¼	Am Smelt & Ref		150	19	18¼	18¼	19½
26⅛	14	Am Sm&R 6% pf		10800	37½	35½	35½	37
81	59⅞	Am Steel Fdries	2	100	95	95	95	
44¼	37	Am Steel F pf	2†	800	15	14¼	14¼	15½
71¾	46	Am Sugar Ref	2	400	42¾	42½	42½	43
125½	107⅜	Am Tel & Tel	9	2100	64¾	63	64	63
28¾	7	Am Type F pf		7700	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
27⅜	16	Am Wat W & E	1b	400	10	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
83¼	49½	Am Woolen		3500	16½	16	16	16¼
47½	28	Am Woolen pf		2500	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
17½	3¼	Am Writ Pap		400	50	49½	49½	49½
9	4⅛	Am Writ Pap pf		800	1⅛	1	1	1
17¾	11¾	Am Zinc Lead&S		500	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
24¾	16½	Anaconda Cop		1500	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
34	26½	Anchor Cap	.60	25600	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
93¼	76¼	Archer Daniels		400	17	16⅞	17	16⅝
58⅜	4	Armour Del pf	7	1200	32	31¼	31½	31½
61	56	Armour Ill N		200	90	90	90	90
75⅜	55	Armour Ill pf		4900	4⅜	4	4	4⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Armour Ill pf		1400	57	56	56	56½
70	70	Arnold Constable		700	64¼	63½	64¼	65
9¾	5	Artloom Corp pf		700	4¼	3¾	3¾	4½
18¼	8¾	Art Metal Const		10	70	70	70	
77½	48	Asso Dry Goods		100	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜	
40½	29½	Asso Dry G 1pf		1200	9½	8¾	9	9
73¾	51½	Asso Oil	.50	400	51½	48	48	
90	70⅛	Atchison T&SF	3.30	10100	37	37	37	36½
54¾	30	Atl Coast Line		300	87½	87	87	87½
35¼	21¾	Atl Gulf & WI		200	30½	30	30	30
55½	35¼	Atl Refining	.50b	50	10	10	10	10
103	83	AtlasPowder		4600	24	23½	23½	23½
16¼	7½	AtlasPowder pf	6	100	48	48	48	48¼
57⅞	20¾	Atlas Tack		10	103	013	102	103
16⅞	7	Auburn Auto	2†	200	73⅞	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
103¼	41⅜	Austin Nichols		2900	21½	20½	20½	21
		Aviation Corp Del		600	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
				15400	4½	4	4	4⅛

—B—

16	7⅜	Baldwin Loco		9900	8	7⅞	7⅞	7½
34½	17	Balt & Ohio		8400	18½	17	17¼	17½
37⅜	20⅛	Balt & Ohio pf		1500	20½	18½	18½	20½
46⅜	39½	Bangor & Aroos	2½	200	40	40	40	41
6½	2½	Barker Bros		200	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅝
38½	16⅜	Barker Bros pf		10	19	19	19	18
10	6⅛	Barnsdall A		8300	7	6¼	6¾	6¾
67	38	Beatrice Cream	3	1200	14	13½	13½	14½
15¼	8⅞	Beech-Nut Pack		200	63	60¾	60¾	64½
119⅛	95⅛	Belding Hem	5.86	800	113⅜	113	113	115
237⅛	119⅜	Belg Nat Rys pf		100	116¾	116¾	116¾	117
19⅛	12¼	Bendix Aviation	1½	4100	12⅛	11⅞	12	12⅛
34¼	26⅝	Beneficial Ind Ln	2½	2000	16½	15¾	16	15¾
49½	26¾	bBest & Co		500	30⅞	30½	30⅞	31
87	56½	Bethlehem Steel		9200	28⅞	27½	27⅝	28
40	22	Beth Steel pf		1100	57½	56½	56⅝	57½
107½	71½	Bigelow Sanford	1g	180	23	22¼	23	23½
68¾	49⅞	Blaw Knox	3	400	8	7½	7⅝	8¾
85	76	Bohn Alum & Br	4*	1800	53	52	52½	52½
78⅛	19⅞	Bon Ami A	1.60*	100	86	86	86	
26⅝	19⅜	Borden	1	5700	26¼	25¼	26	26
19½	9½	Borg Warner		2300	20	19¾	19¾	20
3	1	Boston & Maine		100	3¼	3	3	3
19⅜	12	Botany Mills A pf	1	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
42	28¼	Briggs Mfg		4800	16	15½	15½	15½
94¾	82⅛	Brooklyn Man T	6	5200	38⅞	38	38⅜	38½
83½	60⅞	Brooklyn Queens	5	400	95¾	95¾	95¾	96½
10⅞	4	Brooklyn Un Gas		200	62½	61¼	61¼	62¼
9⅜	4⅛	Brunswick Balke		1100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
14½	7⅜	Bucyrus Erie	2	800	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
75	55	Bucyrus Erie pf		400	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
7¾	3½	Bucyrus E pf		200	5⅛	5	5	5
44	18	Budd Mfg		3900	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
53⅛	21½	Budd Mfg pf		200	18	16¼	16¼	18
15½	6¼	Budd Wheel		600	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
61½	27⅜	Bullard		500	7	6¼	6⅞	7
26⅛	18	Bulova Watch		600	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
193⅝	111¼	Burns Bros pf	.40	200	61½	61½	61½	62
3	2	Burroughs Add		2100	11½	11⅜	11½	11½
2¼	1½	Butte Cop & Zinc		100	2	2	2	2
4¾	1¾	Butte & Superior		300	1½	1½	1½	1½
32¾	15½	Butterick		400	2	1¾	2	2
67⅞	42¼	Byers		1900	17¼	15½	16¾	16
		Byers pf		100	45	45	45	

—C—

35¼	18¾	Calif Packing	1½	3100	33⅜	32½	32¾	32¼
6⅝	3⅛	Callahan Z & L		700	¾	¾	¾	¾
15⅞	7¼	Calumet & Hecla		1300	3¼	3	3	3
29½	15⅜	Campbell Wy&C	1	500	7½	7	7	7¾
18½	12½	Canada Dry		2300	16½	15¾	16½	18
10¼	5⅜	Canadian Pacific		11400	13½	12¾	12⅝	13⅛
86¾	44	Capital Admin		600	7¼	7¼	7¼	8
84½	67¾	Case Threshg	4	2800	46	40	40	44⅞
333⅜	231½	Case Threshg pf	.50	20	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	
44⅞	21½	Caterpillar Trac		1400	25¾	25	25⅞	25¼
4	1¼	Celanese Corp		3600	22½	20⅞	21	21⅞
22⅜	6½	Celotex vtc		100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
32½	24	Celotex Co pf	1½	130	9	8	8	8
12⅝	7½	Central Aguirre		900	28	27⅝	28	28½
95	82	Century Ribbon		300	7½	7½	7½	7¾
43½	30¼	Century Rib pf	1b	30	85	85	85	
7¾	3¼	Cerro de Pasco		19200	38½	37	37¼	37½
48⅞	34	Certain-Teed	2½	800	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
48¢	39½	Chesapeake Corp	2.80	100	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	42
8	1⅝	Ches & Ohio		4900	44¾	44¼	44½	44¾
2	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf		600	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
11⅞	4	Chi & Gt West		500	2½	2½	2½	2½
8½	2¾	Chi & GtW pf		900	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4½
13¼	4⅝	Chi Mil & St P		3200	3	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
15	5¼	Chi Mil & St P pf		7600	5	4⅝	4⅝	5
28	9⅞	Chi & N'western		6800	5⅞	5¼	5½	5½
9⅞	4⅜	Chi & N'west pf		1400	10½	9⅞	10½	10⅝
28¾	15½	Chi Pneu Tool		800	5	4⅝	4¾	5⅜
6½	2	Chi Pneu T pf		1400	16½	15½	16	17
8	2	Chi Rock Isl & P		600	2½	2	2	2½
9⅝	3½	Chi RI&P 6%		800	3	2¾	3	2½
30¾	19¼	Chi RI&P 7%	1.50b	400	33¾	31½	32	31½
11⅜	4	Chickasha Cot O		400	25¼	25	25	25
29⅜	13½	Childs Company		900	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
60⅜	35½	Chrysler	1†	36500	37½	35½	35½	37
24⅝	17¼	City Ice & Fuel	2	400	19½	18½	18½	20
86	67	City Ice & F pf	6½	10	84½	84½	84½	
2⅛	⅜	City Stores		400	⅞	¾	¾	¾
1¼	⅜	City Stores vtc		600	⅞	¾	¾	¾
18½	9⅜	Colgate-Palm-P	.50	1400	14½	13⅜	13⅞	13⅝
92½	68½	Coig-Palm-P pf	6	100	91	91	91	
28½	11	Collins & Aiken		1800	12	11	11	11½
94	77½	Collins A pf	7	20	79	78¼	78¼	79¼
8¾	3⅜	Colo Fuel & Ir	h	400	4¼	4	4	4¼
40⅜	27	Colo & Southern		10	9½	9	9	9
19¼	9½	Columbia Gas		10900	28½	28½	28½	31½
78¾	52	Columbia G A pf	6	100	72	72	72	72
34¾	23	Columbia Pic vtc	1¢	1800	25⅜	24¼	24¼	25½
77¼	58	Columbian Carb	3	1800	67	65	65	66½
35½	18⅝	Comm Credit	1	1900	27⅝	27	27½	27¾
50	38	Comm Cred A	3	100	46	46	46	
106	91½	Comm Cred 1pf	6½	20	105	105	105	105¾
30	24	Comm Cr 8% pf B		10	28½	28½	28½	
59¾	35¾	Comm Inv Trr	2	1400	56¾	55½	55½	56¼
36¾	18⅛	Comm Solvents	.60	10800	19	18¼	18¼	18⅜
3¾	1¾	Comwlth & So		21100	1⅞	1¾	1¾	2
52¾	21½	Comwlth & S 6pf	6	400	40¼	38⅞	38⅞	39
31¼	23	Congoleum Nairn	1.30	2300	26	25	25	25
5¾	2½	Consol Film Ind		400	3½	2¾	2¾	3
17½	10⅜	Consol Film I pf	1g	900	12⅞	12½	12½	12¾
47⅞	30⅜	Consol Gas	2	9600	31¼	30⅞	30½	30½
4⅝	2⅛	Consol Laundries		400	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
14⅛	8½	Consol Oil	.25b	12800	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
212	108	Consol Oil pf	8	100	112	112	112	111½
63¼	21⅛	Consol Rys Cu pf		900	3	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
2¼	¾	Consol Textile		3300	⅞	¾	¾	¾
61⅜	6⅛	Container A		1800	9¼	9	9	8¾
53⅜	23⅜	Container B		1500	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅞
14⅜	6¼	Cont Baking A		800	7	6¼	7	7½
3	1	Cont Baking B		600	1	1	1	1
64	46½	Cont Baking pf		100	52	52	52	53
83¼	69½	Cont Can	2½*	2200	78	77¾	77¾	79
35½	23⅝	Cont Insurance	1.20	800	28⅞	28½	28½	29
23⅜	¾	Cont Motor		2200	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
22¾	16½	Cont Oil	.25b	8200	18	17⅞	17⅞	17½
84½	60½	Corn Products	3	700	65¼	64	64	65¼
148	135	Corn Prod pf	7	100	148½	148½	148½	
9⅞	3¾	Coty		4400	5¾	4¾	4¾	5
35	28	Cream of Wheat	2	500	32½	32	32	32¼
17½	8	Crosley Radio		900	14½	13½	13½	14¼
36¼	21¾	Crown Cork & S		600	22⅝	21½	21½	22⅞
8⅝	3⅞	Crown Zellerbach		1800	4¼	4	4	4¼
38⅜	20⅛	Crucible Steel		200	80½	80	80	82
10½	3¼	Cuba Co		800	2¼	2	2	2
9⅞	3½	Cuba Cn Sug		2800	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
64	20⅛	Cuban Am Sug		100	46½	46½	46½	46
50¾	37	Cuban Am S pf	2½	120	56	55	56	54½
29⅜	13½	Cudahy Packing		100	46½	46½	46½	46
85⅝	43½	Curtis Publishg	2½g	3400	18½	18	18	18
5¼	2½	Curtis Pub pf		200	80½	80	80	82
11¾	5¼	Curtiss-Wright		7800	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
91	80¼	Curtiss-Wright A		1400	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
21½	11	Cushman 7%		90	87½	85	85	
		Cutler Hammer		100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼

—D—

34⅛	15½	Deere & Co		2400	18½	18⅛	18⅜	17
15½	11½	Deere & Co pf	.20	600	12¼	12	12⅛	12
33⅞	12	Del & Hudson		1800	43	42	42½	42½
13¼	4⅜	Del Lack & W		6600	18	17	17	17¾
85½	29	Denver R G pf		500	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
28⅛	11¾	Devoe & Raynolds	1	300	31¾	31	31½	31¾
34½	28½	Diamond Match	1½	800	41½	40½	40½	41½
48¾	32	Diamond M pf		400	34½	33⅝	33⅝	34½
23	18	Dome Mines	1.80	3600	41¾	40	40	41
28½	14¼	Dominion Stores		2100	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
11⅞	7½	Douglas A		700	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
9⅞	4⅜	Dresser B		7400	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
21½	3⅜	Duluth So Shore	as	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
		Dupian Silk		100	15	15	15	15
103⅞	80	du Pont de Nem	2.80	7800	88¼	86½	86½	87½
135	115	du Pont deb		100	124½	124½	124½	

—E—

12¾	4½	Eastern Roll Mill		600	6⅜	4½	4½	5
101¾	79	Eastman Kodak	4	800	97¾	97	97½	97½
22½	13¼	Eaton Mfg	1	1600	15	14⅜	14½	14⅞
19¼	9¾	Eitingon Schild		200	9½	8½	8½	9⅝
31⅜	18¼	Elec Auto-Lite		10400	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞
7½	3⅜	Elec Boat		2600	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
9¾	4¼	Elec & Mus Ind		7200	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
9¾	3⅞	Elec Pow & Lt	.50	5900	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜
21	8¼	El Pw&L 6% pf		1200	8½	8½	8½	8¾
2⅜	1⅛	Elec Pow & L pf		1800	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
8⅜	3½	h Elk Horn Coal		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
1¾	1¼	h Elk Horn Coal pf		100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
23½	11½	Engineers Pub S		100	3½	3½	3½	3½
10⅜	5	Engineers PS 2pf	.40	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
24½	12	Equitable Off Big		600	8½	8	8	8
28¼	16	Erie Rr		5900	6½	6	6	6⅛
45¾	33¼	Erie RR 1pf	1b	1400	13	12¼	12½	12
27½	9	Eureka Vacuum	.50	600	18	17⅝	17⅝	17¾
10½	3⅜	Evans Products		600	8	7⅞	8	8⅛
		Exchange Buffet		4600	17½	16	16½	16¾
				90	4	3¾	3¾	4

—F—

18	7	Fairbanks Morse		100	10	10	10	11½
61	30	Fairbanks M pf		20	44¾	44¾	44¾	46
11¾	3	Fed Lt & Trac		500	3½	3	3	3¼
4	2

Commerce and Finance

Bank's $4,000,000,000 Cash Holds Dangerous Possibilities

Business and Industry

Amassing of Cash By Banks Creates Record Reserves

Makes Possible Dangerous Credit Expansion to $40,000,000,000

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—The unprecedented amassment of cash funds by banks is expected by Wall Street observers to carry the total of member bank reserve balances beyond the $4,000,000,000-mark in the next week or two, a figure never before even approached.

Since the end of January, when the dollar was revalued, the growth of reserve balances has amounted to more than $1,300,000,000. The phenomenal character of this heaping up of cash is emphasized by the fact that some $1,900,000,000, or nearly half the total, is above legal requirements for reserves against deposits.

New York City banks alone have "excess" reserves of more than $500,000,000. In years gone by it was unusual for banks to have even $100,000,000 of excess funds.

$60,000,000,000 Credit Available

The potential excess reserves of member banks, it is pointed out, are even larger. Some $1,500,000,000 of currency still in hiding would come back to the banks should psychology dictate an era of general spending. National banks could issue some $600,000,000 more of bank notes, if they could find employment for the funds.

This $4,000,000,000 potential credit base could be expanded, in the opinion of Governor Black of the Reserve Board, into fresh bank credit of 10 to 15 times that amount, or $40,000,000,000 to $60,000,000,000. Total bank deposits of the whole country are today only slightly more than the lower figure.

The most conservative economists regard this situation as highly explosive. They opposed the Reserve System's earliest attempts to expand credit as dangerously inflationary, and urged restraining and safeguarding measures when reserves began to pile up of their own accord.

Checking Inflation Difficult

Even the more liberal banking element admits that the Government and the Reserve Banks would be hard put, if not helpless, to check any violent credit expansion, once under way. But the average banker or economist views such a development as still in the remote future.

The Federal Reserve System started several years ago on a campaign to expand excess reserves on the theory that cheap and abundant credit would persuade banks to lend more freely and to enter the capital markets. Late in 1932, their goal was $500,000,000; no one then dreamed the total would be nearly four times that figure in less than a year.

But since devaluation of the dollar, the inflow of foreign gold, the repatriation of American capital from abroad, the expenditure of "free" gold by the Treasury and the return of hoarded currency have supplied the banks with more and more funds which they cannot or do not want to use.

Nonferrous Metal Mart Featured By Lead Price Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—The advancing of lead prices was the chief development among the nonferrous metals last week. Western producers marked up quotations $2 a ton to 3.70c a pound, East St. Louis, while the New York price was lifted $1 a ton to 3.08c, New York. Demand for lead has been the best among the metals. Sales the preceding week had been 12,000 tons, or twice normal. Most of the purchasing has been for August delivery. Makers of lead sheets and pipe and battery manufacturers were conspicuous purchasers throughout the period.

The zinc market had an easy undertone during the fore part of the week, but the market strengthened in tone as producers showed stubborn resistance against further cuts. The price therefore remained firm at 4.30c a pound, East St. Louis.

Copper was weak in Europe the first few days with the quotation as low as 7.25c c. i. f. European ports. By the close of the week the price had firmed to 7.40c. Domestic demand at 9c a pound has been exceedingly slow, with sales 100 tons daily.

Silver trading was light and prices were stable on the whole. Tin has been unusually steady for two weeks at slightly under 52c a pound, with demand light.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20

To Head Bankers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Blank and Stoller, Inc.

Ralph T. Crane

Vice-president of Brown Harriman & Company, Inc., New York, and newly nominated president of the Investment Bankers Association of America

Ralph T. Crane Is Nominated to Head Investment Bankers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 24—The new president of the Investment Bankers Association of America for 1934-35 will be Mr. Ralph T. Crane, vice-president of Brown, Harriman & Co., of New York, it was announced here today at the association's headquarters. Heading the list of new officers nominated by the board of governors and subject to formal election at the annual convention in October, Mr. Crane has been active in the work of the association since 1926 and in addition to serving on a number of its committees is a member of the Investment Bankers Code Committee.

Mr. Crane was educated in the Montclair, N. J. schools. He became an executive of the Montclair Savings Bank, Montclair, N. J., and in 1914 he became a member of the firm of Ludwig & Crane, New York, a municipal bond house. At the end of the war he became manager of the Member Bank Relations Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. In 1921 he became associated with Brown Brothers & Co. and in 1929 became a partner in that firm, continuing as a partner of the successor firm of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co. until the organization of Brown, Harriman & Co., Inc., in June, 1934.

Mr. Crane is a director of the following companies: American Trustee Share Corporation, American Ice Company, Grand Union Company, Montclair Savings Bank, Utility Equities Corporation, and West Indies Sugar Corporation.

June Advertising Up 9.9 P. C. Over Like 1933 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 24—The volume of newspaper advertising in June, as compared with June of last year, increased 9.9 per cent, Advertising Age reports.

The total volume in 47 leading cities was 145,237,000 lines, as compared with 132,150,000 lines in June, 1933. General advertisers led the way in percentage of increase with a total of 27,922,000 lines, a gain of 17.9 per cent over the figures of a year ago. Automotive advertising made an increase of 1,046,000 lines to 12,918,000, an increase of 8.8 per cent.

Retail advertising also showed an increase of 4,715,000 lines, the new total being 76,715,000 lines. The percentage gain was 6.53. Classified advertising gained 4.6 per cent, totaling 20,946,000 lines, while financial registered a loss of 154,000 lines, approximately 6 per cent. This is the only newspaper advertising classification which showed a decrease for the month.

Magazine advertising is also going ahead rapidly, Advertising Age reports, July lineage of 104 publications totaling 1,636,000 lines, an increase of nearly 45 per cent compared with the corresponding month of 1933.

Crude Oil Output In U. S. Is Steady

TULSA, Okla., July 24 (AP)—National crude oil production held virtually steady last week, the Oil and Gas Journal says, decreasing only 1540 barrels in daily average, from 2,667,914 to 2,666,374 barrels daily.

There was a drop in Oklahoma output from 551,060 to 535,675 barrels a day. Texas showed an increase, from 1,101,316 to 1,103,636 barrels, but the east Texans area cut production from 540,450 to 530,950 barrels a day.

California production rose from 528,650 to 531,500 barrels a day.

Kansas production fell 135 barrels in daily average to 135,535 barrels a day.

Eastern fields, including Michigan, increased output from 129,258 to 136,623 barrels.

The Rocky Mountain area reported a 50-barrel drop to 96,520.

Investors Syndicate's New Business Up 42 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 24—Investors Syndicate reports a 42 per cent increase in new business written from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1934, as compared with the same period last year. Certificate receipts have also increased over $1,000,000, while certificate loans and surrenders were more than $1,000,000 less, compared with last year, thus supporting other evidences of returning confidence.

Cotton Cloth Trade Not Upset By Disturbances

Strike Threats Cause Only Slight Drop in Volume—Prices Are Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 24—The primary cotton cloth market came through a trying period last week with a very creditable performance. The net effect of the various disturbing influences was to cut down the volume of transactions slightly while maintaining a strong and advancing price tone. Early in the week the general strike on the Pacific coast, which threatened to spread, caused many buyers to hesitate in placing their orders. Goods already on order were held for shipping instructions.

Later came the call for a general walkout by the members of the United Textile Workers of Alabama which brought the trouble directly to the textile trade. This threat did not disturb merchants very much since the mills did not undertake to fight the union by attempting to run their mills. They simply closed their mills, thus dividing the employees into two antagonistic camps. Merchants declared the extra curtailment provided by the shutdown would really benefit the price situation of cotton goods.

No Serious Developments

Neither of these threats developed into anything serious. By the weekend they had lost their force and buyers while placing their orders for immediate needs hesitated on supplying their future requirements until they could estimate more accurately the effect of the continuing drought on the public buying power during this fall. The net result was that the recent price advances were consolidated and, in some cases, further small increases were established.

The best feature of trading was that alert and well equipped merchants came in for cloth for their more pressing needs at first and later returned for their so-called secondary lines. Thus convertibles were conspicuous in the trading. The recoil from much below cost of production prices on various fabrics in this class was sudden because of necessity. As soon as any real demand developed prices were advanced sharply to prevent further losses.

Ginghams continued to command growing interest. Based on available production capacity they are back to normal again. Several producers are sold six weeks ahead on current popular patterns and others have orders for similar goods to keep them busy for four weeks more. Orders continued to come in for six to ten weeks future delivery. Those cloths most in demand comprised large plaids in multicolors. Checks and plain shades are increasing in recent demand.

Fine Goods Business Better

Fall cotton goods lines are more definitely fall fabrics than in previous years. Inspection reveals a larger number of fabrics suitable for general wear than ever before. Cotton serges are presented in different shades, some suitable for sports wear and some for town wear. Cotton challis offered by several houses in cravat prints also has numerous possibilities.

Business in the fine goods division while it appears scattered resulted in a larger volume than was done during recent weeks except that during the previous week there were a greater number of large contracts. Sales of fancy cotton cloth were divided between combed and carded constructions the latter at prices around 10½ cents a yard and the former at from 15 cents up on seersuckers. The latter also sold in the finer combed grade at from 24 to 30 cents.

Lawns were advanced another quarter cent a yard and good sales were made at the highest figures. Broadcloths were in demand and advanced from one quarter to one half cent.

Insurance Stocks Reach 1934 High

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—Insurance stocks in the New York City market reached a new 1934 high on Thursday, July 19, the aggregate value of 20 leading fire and casualty insurance issues, according to records compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster, amounting to $449,506,000, compared with $446,334,000 on July 13, the previous high, an increase of $3,172,000, or 0.71 per cent. There was a slight reaction at the end of the week, however, the aggregate value at the close on July 20 being $446,727,000, an increase for the week of $393,000, or 0.09 per cent. The current average yield of the 20 issues of 4.08 per cent compares with a yield of 4.06 per cent a week ago. Based upon current figures the 20 issues are now quoted at an average of 9.7 times their combined operating earnings, unchanged for the week.

Business Failures In U. S. Are Up Slightly

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—Business failures in the United States for the week ended July 19, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., rose to a total of 234 from 211 in the week of July 12. Compared with a year ago, the failures were 132 lower in number, or a drop of 36.1 per cent, while for the year to date there has been a decline of 49.3 per cent.

With the exception of the South, where a decrease of 31 occurred, all geographical sections showed gains over the preceding week, the most pronounced advance being one of 33 in the East.

Insolvencies with liabilities of $5000 and over numbered 150, compared with 128 last week and 237 for the corresponding week of 1933.

Building Wages Drop More Than Materials

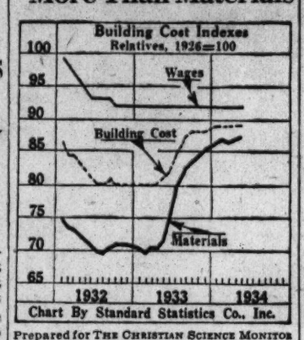


Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE index of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, with 1926 taken as 100, shows that building wages in 1929 were 107, rose to 108 in 1930, and declined to 92 in 1933, where they remain thus far in 1934.

The cost of building materials started at 96.7 in 1929, declined to 69.6 in 1932, but has now risen to 87.3.

These figures seem to indicate that labor costs have declined more than the cost of materials and have advanced less than materials under the New Deal.

World Consumption Of Tin Has 27 P. C. Gain in 12 Months

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—A 27 per cent increase in world consumption of tin for the year ending May, 1934, compared with the previous 12 months is shown in the current bulletin of The Hague Statistical Office of the International Tin Research and Development Council.

Tin consumption during the year ended May, 1934, amounted to approximately 129,600 long tons as compared with 101,765 tons during the year ended May, 1933.

Figures Give Consumption in Long Tons

	12 Months Ended May 1933	1934
United States	38,470	58,117
United Kingdom	17,879	20,112
Germany	8,872	11,007
France	9,826	9,554
Italy	3,753	4,020
U. S. S. R.	2,676	5,153
British India	2,051	1,900

Tin consumption in the tinplate industry during the year ended May, 1934, is shown as 55,000 tons, this being 5000 tons more than in 1929 and 2800 tons more than in the peak year of 1933.

Italy Estimates Wheat Crop Far Below Last Year

Conditions More Favorable in Other Cereal Crops—Rice Outlook Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 24—Adverse meteorological conditions under which the wheat crops have been sown in Italy have injured their prospects and the yield will be considerably below that of the previous year, which was exceptionally high. Unofficially it is forecast at 7,000,000 metric tons. Conditions have been more favorable to the other cereal crops, and the rice crop is making an excellent showing.

At a meeting of the Permanent Wheat Committee held at the end of June the Minister of Agriculture, referring to conditions on the wheat market, spoke of the action taken by the Government to steady prices around a fair level in a year when the acute depression on the world market and the heavy surplus of the 1933 Italian crops made the task a particularly difficult one. The Minister stated that the carry-over at the close of the current crop-year will not exceed 550,000 metric tons.

The help given by the banks and other institutes, which in 1933 advanced money to the farmers on their wheat, had saved the situation, and by the end of August the 500,000 metric tons stored in elevators will be fully disposed of without costing anything to the Government and without loss to the banks.

The market prospects for the coming season give no cause for anxiety as the smaller Italian crop coincides with a notable drop in world supply. The methods adopted in 1933, and found satisfactory, will be again resorted to, and advances on wheat will be made to farmers at the rate of 750 lire per metric ton. The percentage of home wheat to be used by the millers will be maintained at 99 per cent, until imports of foreign wheat begin, and these will be so regulated and graduated as to avoid creating trouble on the home market.

The advice now being given to farmers is to avoid all increase of the area under wheat; in the less favorable zones the area should be reduced to make room for an expansion of forage crops which, now that the price of livestock has improved, offer a source of income susceptible of increase.

News Notes—New England

Connecticut Corporations—The net taxable income of 1272 miscellaneous mercantile and manufacturing corporations in Connecticut during 1933 amounted to $30,322,701, compared with $16,466,027 in 1932, an increase of $13,856,674, says the Census Bureau. A tax of 2 per cent imposed on the $30,322,701 will result in the collection of $606,454 for the state coffers. There were 7012 other corporations which either sustained losses or earned net incomes of less than $500, and these, being subject to a minimum tax of $10, will yield a total assessment of $70,120.

Vacation in New England—Three million visitors spent over $500,000,000 for recreation in New England last summer, says the New England Council, and activities so far this season are ahead of last year. More than 10 per cent of the nation's tourists spend their vacations in New England. The vacation dollar is spent thus: 20 per cent transportation, 20 per cent accommodations, 25 per cent retail stores, 21 per cent food, 8 per cent amusements, 6 per cent confections. There is invested in New England $550,000,000 in recreational property. The State of New Hampshire alone, just one of the six New England states, exceeds Switzerland in summer-tourist business. So far this year there has been an increase of 300 per cent in tourists to New England over last year. The average visitor is staying longer this year, too; the length of stay has advanced from 13.6 days to 17.1 days. The average amount spent for accommodations has increased from $20.10 to $24.

New England Potato Crop—In New England a total of 229,000 acres of potatoes have been planted for the 1934 crop, compared with 203,000 acres harvested last year and 221,000 acres two years ago, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. All of the New England states share the increase in potato acreage this season. Conditions prevailing the first of July forecast a production of 53,650,000 bushels of potatoes in New England this year, compared with 50,165,000 bushels harvested in 1933 and 50,005,000 bushels the five-year average. Expected production in Maine at 44,000,000 bushels is about 6 per cent more than the crop harvested last year and 3 per cent above the five-year average, 1927-31.

New England Apple Crop—The 1934 apple crop in New England is expected to total 3,033,000 bushels, compared with 9,062,000 bushels harvested in 1933 and 7,167,000 bushels, which is the five-year average. The crop is seen as the smallest on record and is the result of the past winter's extremely low temperatures. The McIntosh apple is the only variety expected to show a fair crop. The Baldwin is about a complete failure in Maine and very light in other New England states. The early varieties, Transparent, Astrachan, Duchess and Gravenstein, promise only light to moderate crops this year.

Restaurant Business—Several Boston restaurants have had the unusual experience of having a queue at their doors. It was during the recent hot spell and these restaurants were air cooled. The greatest handicap these air-cooled restaurants have is to get the customers to move after they are through eating.

Vermont Publicity—As a rule, it is not the practice of states to advertise the number of abandoned farms they have on hand, because it is not thought to be good publicity. Vermont, however, takes a different view. A report from that State says that there are some excellent abandoned farms in Vermont; in fact, in 1929 there were 171 such farms in 13 towns that would make splendid summer homes. The use of abandoned or about-to-be-abandoned farmhouses, however, has been increasing since 1933. In spite of this fact, there have been over 200 such farmhouses vacated between 1919 and 1929. It is estimated that there are now some 1000 idle and unoccupied farmhouses in Vermont available for sale at reasonable prices.

Processing Tax—The Massachusetts textile industry paid into the Federal Treasury the sizable sum of $19,196,160 on the new processing tax. This amount was almost one-seventh of the $144,767,323 which was the national yield from the tax. The State paid a total of $23,580,533 in processing taxes,, which included cotton, hogs, wheat, paper jute, tobacco, field corn and sugar.

Shipping Services—Air and shipping services from the Port of Boston have been greatly enlarged, and extensive freight and passenger accommodations to many parts of the world are now available. It is possible to ship goods direct from Boston to Jacksonville, Los Angeles, St. John, Oslo, Cobh, Lisbon, Haifa, Instanbul, Shanghai, Melbourne, Buenos Aires, and other ports in the United States and foreign lands. Air express and passenger service is available to nearly all the larger cities in North and South America.

Rhode Island Trade—Wholesale trade in Rhode Island during 1933 showed a 10 per cent increase, according to the Census Bureau. In spite of this gain, however, the total trade for that year was far below that of 1929. There was a 10 per cent upturn over the beginning of the year, while in September the improvement was 18 per cent. There were 526 wholesale establishments in the State with net sales, in 1933, of $132,477,000. These businesses employed 4604 men and women on a full-time basis and 310 on part-time. The total pay roll was $7,036,000, of which $185,000 was paid part-time employees.

Warns Exporters

James D. Mooney

President of the American Manufacturers' Export Association

Congressional Oil Committee Studies Texas Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas., July 24—Having completed an "observation tour" of leading oil production sections of the Southwest, a congressional committee will know something of the language of the oil fraternity when, in September, it begins formal hearings on proposed federal legislation for petroleum production control.

Without committing himself or the committee to any conclusions, as a result of the trip, Representative William P. Cole Jr., of Maryland, chairman of the group, which is a subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee, said here that apparently the oil industry has not "gone to the dogs" as some dire predictions have indicated.

Federal Legislation Possible

It was failure to enact such legislation that resulted in the Congressmen's recent information-seeking tour and provision for subsequent hearings to determine what federal oil control legislation if any, should be enacted.

Their itinerary included the great East Texas field, referred to by some as the "bad boy" of the nation's oil industry because of acknowledged difficulties in holding production to prescribed limits. Mr. Cole and his fellow committeemen interviewed oil men and other business men as well as officials whose duty it is to enforce state oil proration. They witnessed the bringing in of a new well, and at an official state inquiry in Kilgore, Texas, heard first-hand sworn testimony of "hot-oil running" — illegal production — which has been the crux of Texas' overproduction problem.

The congressmen, who had come into this State from similar observations in Oklahoma, left the announcement that they had obtained "very definite impressions" of the East Texas situation.

State May Forestall

It is known the legislators were assured that the volume of Texas oil production in excess of proration allowables has been substantially cut down if not almost eliminated. But that assurance was vigorously disputed in some quarters, so the committee undoubtedly feels that having been on the scene will prove valuable.

Just before the congressional investigators reached Texas, State Administration circles at Austin had indicated that a special session of the Legislature might be called in the fall to enact some new state oil regulatory measure to forestall possible objectionable federal control.

Members of the state commission, headed by Mr. Lon A. Smith, assisted the House investigators and sat with them at some of the informal hearings in Texas.

Manufacturers' Executive Says U. S. Lags Behind in Exports

James D. Mooney Avers Americans Sit on Sidelines While Foreign Nations Seize Opportunity to Make Trading Pacts Among Themselves

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—That the rest of the world is moving ahead rapidly with the expansion of its foreign trade, while the United States is lagging behind, was the warning sounded by Mr. James D. Mooney, president of the American Manufacturers Export Association and president of the General Motors Export Company, in an address to association members last night, which was broadcast over a nation-wide network. Mr. Mooney expressed confidence in the Administration's endeavors to correct this condition and urged support of the efforts that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull are now making to negotiate reciprocal trading agreements designed to give American farmers and industrialists their rightful place in the world markets.

"A great many foreign nations have seized the opportunity to make trading arrangements among themselves," Mr. Mooney said, "and these arrangements have resulted already in a substantial increase in their exchange of goods, while we have been sitting on the sidelines waiting for some sort of a miracle to happen.

To Sell U. S. Must Buy

"As Mr. Peek has so ably pointed out in his letter to the President, we have very foolishly tried for a number of years to sell our goods abroad without taking anything real or tangible in exchange for them. Despite these lapses, I feel that we still have enough of our traditional Yankee shrewdness left in our make-ups to guarantee that we can get a full and profitable share of world trade if we really set out to get it, and that we can very definitely live up to our old-time reputation as good horse-traders in any bargains we drive.

"It is a very remarkable coincidence that employment in the United States has reached its peak when foreign trade—including imports—was greatest, and that it has struck its lowest depths, notably in 1932, when foreign trade was almost dead. The reason for this is fairly simple, and it all goes back to the farmer and the cotton planter and the tobacco grower who simply must sell the surplus product of their lands abroad. When they do, we are all prosperous. When they don't, we are all broke.

Foreign Trade Essential

"As an industrialist, I am eager to put more Americans to work by shipping automobiles to Chile and China and Spain, but unless the farmer in Kansas and the cotton planter in Mississippi can buy cars—and he can't, if he loses his own export markets—the automobile manufacturer and all the other manufacturers in the country won't get very far with removing the curse of unemployment.

"If we can just learn to look at this question of foreign trade in the practical light of all that has happened in the past, we can safely put theorizing and hair-splitting aside, I believe, and convince ourselves, out of our rich experience, that we are prosperous when foreign trade is vigorous, and that we are in a very bad way indeed when foreign trade is hampered and hamstrung.

"Our forefathers were bold men, and they went out to the corners of the earth for what they wanted, and got it; and the country grew and flourished with them. It is a very hopeful sign that we are getting bolder today, and I do not hesitate to tell you that if we are bold enough in this whole matter of foreign trade, we shall grow and prosper too."

Brokers Name New Advisory Committee Of Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—A new advisory committee has been created by the Association of Stock Exchange Firms to consider important problems affecting brokers and to inform the stock exchange of its views on such problems, according to Frank R. Hope, president of the association.

Eight partners in leading commission houses, some of which have been active in the investment banking field, are represented on the committee, which is regarded in Wall Street as more influential than the advisory committee which until last month met with the exchange's law committee regularly to consider various problems confronting brokers.

In addition to Mr. Hope, who is a member of Paine, Webber & Co., the committee is made up of Edward A. Pierce, of E. A. Pierce & Co.; John W. Prentiss, of Hornblower & Weeks; Henry R. Winthrop of Winthrop, Mitchell & Co.; Herman B. Baruch, of H. Hentz & Co.; A. C. Beane, of Fenner & Beane; John W. Hanes, of Charles D. Barney & Co., and Grayson M.-P. Murphy, of G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.

Additional members may be added to the committee in the future.

Bank Stocks Decline 3 P. C. in Last Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—New York City bank stocks registered a decline during the past week. The aggregate value of 16 leading issues, according to records compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster, totaled $1,534,315,000 on July 20, as compared with $1,582,461,000 at the close of the previous week, a decrease of $48,146,000, or 3.04 per cent.

Nonmanufacturing Industries' Work And Pay Rolls Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—Out of 15 non-manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, employment increased in 11 of them from May to June, while gains in pay rolls were registered in 9.

The most pronounced gains in employment and pay rolls (4.4 per cent and 5.5 per cent, respectively) were in quarrying and nonmetallic mining, this being the fourth successive month in which gains have been registered in this industry.

Employment in the crude petroleum producing industry rose 4.3 per cent and pay rolls increased 1.0 per cent. Laundries reported gains of 2.3 per cent and 2.0 per cent in employment and pay rolls, respectively. The power and light industry showed a gain of 1.1 per cent in employment, and the electric railway and motor-bus operations reported a gain of 0.9 per cent.

Employment in the dyeing and cleaning industry increased 0.7 per cent from May to June and the hotels and metalliferous mining industries reported gains in employment of 0.6 per cent each. The telephone and telegraph industry showed a gain of 0.3 per cent and the banks, brokerage, insurance and real estate group reported a gain of 0.2 per cent.

Of the four industries showing decreases in employment, the only pronounced change was in the anthracite mining industry, in which employment declined 9.8 per cent from May to June. The corresponding loss in pay rolls was 16.8 per cent.

$50,000,000

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company

Five-Year 4½% Secured Notes

Due August 1, 1939

INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY 1 AND AUGUST 1.

The issue and sale of these Notes are subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and all legal proceedings in connection with the issue and sale thereof to the approval of counsel for the undersigned.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, Trustee.

Copies of a circular of the Company, dated July 17, 1934, describing these Notes and giving information regarding the Company, may be obtained from the undersigned on request.

OFFERING PRICE 100% AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

More than $36,500,000 of these Notes having been sold, the remaining Notes are offered, subject as aforesaid, by the undersigned as agents of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The undersigned are to receive as compensation for their services, a sum equal to 1% of the principal amount of Notes sold, and registered security dealers who purchase Notes will receive, out of such compensation, ⅛% of the principal amount of any Notes purchased.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. **Speyer & Co.** **Brown Harriman & Co.** Incorporated

New York, July 24, 1934.

Wood Leading 2-0 When Rain Halts Match

Davis Cup Play Postponed —American Brilliant Against Crawford

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 24 (AP)—With Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. leading J. H. Crawford, Australian ace, two sets to none and 15-love in the first game of the third set the interzone final series of Davis Cup play between the United States and Australia today was postponed until tomorrow because of rain.

A downpour preceded the match, delaying the start for an hour and also interrupted the first set, which Wood won with a brilliant exhibition, 6—3.

Play was again halted in the second set, won by Wood, 9—7, and when the rain began again after Wood had won the first point of the third the officials decided to postpone the Wood-Crawford match and the final contest between Francis X. Shields and Vivian B. McGrath until tomorrow.

Wood's two great set victories will not be wasted, however, the match being resumed tomorrow where it was halted today.

American Entries Advance in Men's And Women's Play

TORONTO, Ont., July 24 (AP)—Four American entries, two in each of the men's and women's singles, advanced yesterday through the opening rounds of the Canadian tennis championships.

Dr. Leo Vollmer of Boston was eliminated by Grant McLean of Toronto, 6—2, 7—5, in the first round, while Henley Sklarsky of Niagara Falls, N. Y., drew a first-round bye and won his second-round match from Alan Eaton of Toronto, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. Catherine Rose of Los Angeles won her opening match from M. L. Carre of Toronto, 6—1, 6—0, and Louise Hofmeister of Chicago eliminated P. Barber of Toronto 6—2, 6—0.

Canadian favorites, headed by Gilbert Nunnes, Marcel Rainville, and Walter Martin, Davis Cup players, advanced without an upset.

16 Series for Klem

Bill Klem, veteran National League umpire, has set one record that probably will stand for all time. Bill has umpired in 16 different world series—and is still going strong. No other umpire is even close to that mark. Tommy Connolly rates second with seven series.

Six Managers in Year

The St. Louis Cardinals come by their tendency to change managers naturally. The record mark was set in 1935, when the National League club in St. Louis had six managers in a single season: Joseph Quinn, Roger Connor, Harry Diddleback, Arlie Latham, Monte Cross and Thomas Dowd.

Finding Your Best Variety of the Crawl Stroke

Improving Your Swimming—Second of 12 Articles

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper—An Example of Walter Laufer's Arm Action. Inset—Illustrating the Powerful Arm Action That Delivers 90 Per Cent of Gertrude Ederle's Speed.

By Clarence A. Bush
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU find, after fair trial, conforming to the ideal American crawl stroke is awkward for your arms or too exhausting for your legs you may get comfort from the advice of Coach Harry Hazelhurst, mentor of champions and record breakers.

"Variations from the theoretically correct stroke," said Coach Hazelhurst, "may have value for you. They become faults only when they cost more in resistance and effort than they are worth." The coach, who has directed the aquatic destinies of the Chicago Athletic Association for the last dozen years, added:

"No two stars swim alike; but this observation does not repudiate the ideal stroke."

However, if you intend to change, you had better do it early, according to this coach, before your habits get set and before, by long practice, you get fair results in spite of your faults. If you do not, it may become too hard to change, and you may lack the incentive for the task.

"If the outstanding swimmers who vary from the model action could change their methods, approaching more closely the perfected stroke without sacrificing any of their ease, naturalness and the joy and élan in performance, they would improve," he said. "However, I have found it unwise to force the promising youth if he shows much resistance to change."

There is a philosophy back of this policy, which you may apply to yourself. The reasons are emotional as well as physical, he said. Swimming is a recreation; the plunge into the strange, stimulating element puts us into a sprightly frame of emotion; we do not assume a serious attitude toward it. Few can make work out of swimming and enjoy it. So it is with most American stars.

Therefore, if changing the swimmer's stroke makes too much work, coaches find it is the best practice to depart from the ideal stroke to fit his peculiarities. It is a compromise, as a rule. This course of action, varying the ideal stroke to suit, is advised for swimmers in general who want to improve.

"Variations are permissible," said Coach Hazelhurst, "depending on the habits of the swimmer, habits which may be due to faulty ideas, but usually to physical peculiarities. The variations which may have been aped from somebody else without reference to their value to the one adopting them should be abandoned. In this lies the value of the ideal stroke. It sets a standard with which the swimmer may compare himself, and he should be able to justify every variation."

Using the ideal stroke, the swimmer rides high in the water, reduces to a minimum the tendency to roll from side to side, makes a reduced forward reach, catches directly in front of the shoulder, bends the elbow, brings the hand in during the stroke, completes the inhale and exhale on every stroke, keeps the hands equidistant, recovers the arms high out of the water, and thrashes his legs in a narrow wake.

The crawl is a speed stroke, for the youth with a surplus of emotional and physical energy. If you find on trying to conform to the ideal it is too strenuous, you may want to modify it as do the middle-distance swimmers.

The exceptionally long and slender swimmer, like Johnny Weissmuller and Ralph D. Flanagan, can take fewer strokes to go a given distance. He can and he must take fewer strokes, because the leverage he gets is so much greater he has not the power to employ it more rapidly with conservation of energy.

In college and club, Richard E. Howell was one of the greatest swimmers the Middle West has produced. He was a giant of a young man, with muscular to fat shoulders. These shoulders gave him his great power, but also provided a handicap. He had so much flesh about the shoulder joints, he did not enjoy full freedom of arm movement. He did not, therefore, recover his arms in the orthodox style, but threw them out more horizontally. This resulted frequently in scooping water before the forward catch was secured, and made him roll to avoid this. In spite of this variation, which he could not overcome if he wanted to, he obtained good results. Gertrude Ederle was a champion despite a similar handicap.

Helene Madison, according to some critics, thrashed too hard with her legs, and dipped too deep with her hands. She did not shorten her arm leverage, as much as the ideal stroke dictates, and as a result her arm action was slowed down, her shoulders dipped, causing resistance, and the legs were forced to contribute to propulsion as well as to elevation and balance. However, she became the greatest woman speed and middle-distance swimmer of her day. If anybody had tried to improve her stroke greatly she might not have been happy. She found a variation of the true crawl which was most adapted to her gifts, and had the strength and power, and the keen interest in competition which made it work.

The crawl stroke calls for smooth, continuous forward motion, which is secured by balanced action between the arms, the hands equidistant, like the blades of a windmill, and theoretically the same amount of power applied to each. Walter Laufer, who broke world's records for a while around Chicago, put so much more power into his right arm stroke than into his left that his progress was not only jerky, but he went up and down in the water. Yet he got there in record time. He succeeded in spite of these faults in his stroke. He might have been much better reducing this inequality between the arms, yet he might have lost interest in swimming if forced to develop on the other side.

Tomorrow: Changing Styles for Distances.

Australians Hold Lead In Test Cricket

Bradman Scores 304 of the 584 Runs Against England's Team

LEEDS, Eng., July 24 (Canadian Press)—Facing a first innings' deficit of 384 runs, England painstakingly had compiled 188 runs for the loss of four wickets at the close of play yesterday in the fourth test cricket match of the season against Australia. A crowd of 30,000 attended.

Australia earlier had been dismissed for 584 runs in reply to England's first innings total of 200. The Australians were in the driver's seat as the three-quarter mark was reached in the match which may be decisive, the teams having been on even terms in the first three games.

With a very fast wicket, England had little trouble ending the Australian innings yesterday but the damage had been done. Don Bradman carried his score to 304 runs, only 30 below his own test match record, and England had a staggering handicap going in to bat just before luncheon.

The Englishmen batted most cautiously, runs coming at a slow rate for the most part. Capt. R. E. S. Wyatt posted 44 before he lost his wicket and C. F. Walters was good for 45.

Don Bradman hurt his leg in the field and left the game.

The score:

First Innings'
England (200)

Australia

Brown, b. Bowes	18
Ponsford, b. Verity	181
Oldfield, c. Ames, b. Bowes	0
Woodful, b. Bowes	0
Bradman, b. Bowes	304
McCabe, b. Bowes	27
Darling, b. Bowes	12
Chipperfield, c. Wyatt, b. Verity	1
Grimmett, run out	15
O'Reilly, not out	11
Wall, l. b. w. Verity	1
Extras	17
Total	584

Fall of wickets—1—37, 2—39, 3—39, 4—427, 5—517, 6—550, 7—551, 8—557, 9—574.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W
Bowes	50	15	142	6
Hammond	29	5	82	0
Mitchell	23	1	117	0
Verity	46.5	15	113	3
Hopwood	30	7	93	0
Leyland	5	5	20	0

Second Innings
England

Walters, b. O'Reilly	45
Keeton, b. Grimmett	12
Hammond, run out	20
Hendren, not out	42
Wyatt, b. Grimmett	44
Leyland, not out	22
Extras	3
Total (for four wickets)	188

Fall of wickets—1—28, 2—70, 3—87, 4—152.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W
Wall	14	5	36	0
McCabe	5	4	5	0
Grimmett	39	14	54	2
O'Reilly	34	14	69	1
Chipperfield	9	2	21	0

Elizabeth M. Ryan Still An American Citizen

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Elizabeth M. Ryan, who has been living abroad so long that she is unanimously referred to as a "Californian now residing in England," wants everyone to know that she is still an American citizen and should be allowed to play tennis on the United States Wightman Cup team.

Here for the Seabright tournament, where she may team in doubles with Helen H. Jacobs, Miss Ryan, who has won 19 championships at Wimbledon, said:

"My home is not in England. I was born in California and I love Santa Monica. I spent six months in this country last year and the rest of the time wandering through Italy, France, England and other countries. What difference does it make if you live in darkest Africa, if you're still an American citizen, and I am."

Six Times Up, No AB

Bill Urbanski of Boston piled up one for the book in the game against the St. Louis Cardinals on June 13. Bill faced the Card pitchers six times but wasn't charged with a single time at bat. He drew four bases on balls and on his other two trips to the plate laid down sacrifice hits.

Lucas' Great Record

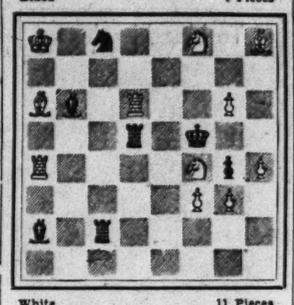
Red Lucas of the Pittsburgh Pirates has a pitching record that ought to stand for many, many years. While with the Cincinnati Reds he went from Aug. 13, 1931 to July 15, 1932, without having to be relieved, 250 1-3 consecutive innings! That's pitching!

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1637
By R. Prato

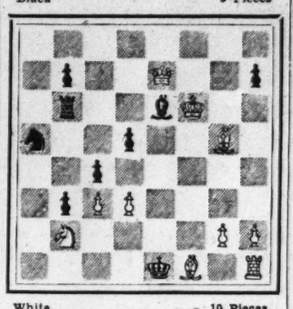
Black 7 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, II Problema)

Problem No. 1638
By M. Wrobel

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Sypniewski Memorial, 1933, from Tygodnika Ilustrowanego)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1635.	Q-B5	
No. 1636. 1.	K-R4	threat
2.	Kt-Kt6ch	
1.	———	RxKt
2.	Q-Q5ch	
1.	———	Q-Q5
2.	Kt-Q7ch	
1.	———	RxR
2.	Kt-R5ch	
1.	———	Kt-B2
2.	Q-Q6ch	
1.	———	P-KB6
2.	Kt(B6)-Q5ch	

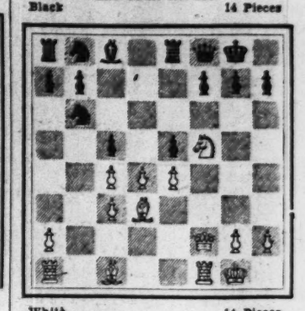
End-Game No. 209. Black wins: 1 RxP (Black), RxR; 2 P-QKt4, QxP; 3 Q-Q4 and wins.

End-Games

This is the position just before the final blow was struck, in the P. Johner-L. Steiner game, Berlin jubilee tournament, 1928. White wins forcibly.

End-Game No. 210

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

Dr. Lasker has been playing more chess lately. In a recent simultaneous at Vienna he won 22, lost 5 and drew 5. Sometime ago his name was mentioned as a possible contestant in an international tournament to be held this fall in Moscow.

Wilmer Jones, a 16-year-old Allentown (Penna.) high school senior, has won the championship of the Lehigh Valley Chess Association, after defeating H. V. Hesse, Pennsylvania state champion, in the final round. He defeated W. H. Steckel, central Pennsylvania champion, in an earlier round. Here is the crucial game.

Nimzowitsch Defense to QP Game

Jones White	Hesse Black	Jones White	Hesse Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 P-B4	P-KKt4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 Kt-B3	PxP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	23 Q-B	P-KB3
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	24 QxP	PxP
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	25 QxRP	Q-Kt2
6 QxB	Kt-K5	26 QxQch	KxQ
7 Q-B2	Kt-QB3	27 R-Kt1	R-Kt2
8 P-K3	P-K4	28 QR-K	QR-K
9 Kt-KB3	B-B4	29 P-Kt4	P-B3
10 B-Q3	KPxP	30 P-KR4	K-B3
11 KPxP	Castles	31 P-Kt5ch	K-Kt2
12 Castles	R-K	32 P-R5	B-B4
13 R-K	R-QB	33 Kt-R4	R-KB
14 B-B4	Kt-R4	34 R-KB	R(K2)-B2
15 P-B5	Kt-QB3	35 R(K3)-B3	B-K3
16 P-B3	P-KR3	36 RxRch	RxR
17 P-QKt4	Q-B3	37 RxRch	KxR
18 B-K5	KtxB	38 BxKt	PxB
19 PxKt	Q-K2	39 K-B2	B-Kt5
20 Kt-Q4	B-R2	40 P-R6	Resigns

Spielmann has been traveling through northern Europe recently. In Lithuania he defeated Mikenas in a short match, 4—2. And in Latvia he defeated the champion; Apscheneek, 3½—½. Here is a game from a small tournament in Riga.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Feigin White	Spielmann Black	Feigin White	Spielmann Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 P-Kt3	Q-KR4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 B-K2	Q-R6
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18 B-B	Q-Q2
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	19 Q-Q3	KR-Q
5 P-K3	P-B3	20 P-K5	Kt-Kt5
6 Q-B2	Q-R4	21 Kt-B3	Q-Q4
7 PxP	KtxP	22 QR-Q	KtxKP
8 P-K4	KtxKt	23 KtxKt	QxR
9 B-Q2	P-K4	24 Kt-B3	B-Kt5
10 PxKt	PxP	25 Kt-Kt5	QxP
11 PxP	B-QKt5	26 P-B3	QxPch
12 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	27 K-Q2	Q-B5ch
13 R-QKt	BxBch	28 K-B3	QxKt
14 KtxB	Castles	29 PxB	R-K
15 B-Q3	Q-KKt4(a)	Resigns	

(a) And now Spielmann gets a slight hold which he never relaxes. Spielmann is almost without equal in his handling of the attack.

The twenty-second Alekhine-Bogoljubow game was about as lifeless as Alekhine could make it. From the first he was unwilling to risk his lead in this match, and was content merely to neutralize every effort Bogoljubow made to try to stir up winning complications.

Twenty-second Game

Nimzowitsch Defense to QP Game

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 P-B3	B-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 Kt-Kt2	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	24 Kt-Q3	Kt-K5
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	25 PxKt	BxB
5 PxP	PxP	26 PxP	Q-Kt3
6 B-Kt5	P-KR3	27 Q-Q2	Q-K5
7 B-R4	QKt-Q2	28 Kt-B3	QxQP
8 P-K3	Castles	29 KtxB	B-Kt4
9 B-Q3	P-B4	30 Kt-B3	BxKt
10 PxP	KtxP	31 K-B2	Q-KB4
11 Kt-K2	KtxBch	32 P-KKt4	Q-K5
12 QxKt	B-K2	33 Q-R5	B-R3
13 CastlesKR	B-K3	34 Q-Q8ch	K-R2
14 KR-Q	Q-R4	35 Q-Q4	Q-B7ch
15 Kt-Q4	KR-B	36 K-Kt3	B-B8
16 QR-B	R-B5	37 Q-Q5	Q-B2ch
17 P-QKt3	R-B4	38 K-B2	B-R3
18 Kt-R4	RxR	39 Q-Kt4ch	K-Kt
19 RxR	R-B	40 Q-K8ch	K-R2
20 RxRch	BxR	41 Q-K4ch	P-Kt3
21 Q-B3	Q-Q	42 P-KR4	Drawn

Batting Practice Over and P. G. A. Battling Begins

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—Batting practice was over, and so 114 of the nation's ranking professionals set out today to play 36 holes in earnest and qualify 31 of their members for the match play of the seventeenth annual Professional Golfers Association championship over the Park Club course.

Hustling up from New York and the boat that brought him back from Europe, stocky Gene Sarazen, the defending champion, found no time to get in a practice round for match play that starts tomorrow. As defending champion he doesn't have to qualify.

Olin Dutra, who won the national open at Merion a few weeks ago, bobbed up and was promptly stamped a co-favorite with Sarazen.

The starting field of 114 represents one of the greatest collections of stars in the history of the tournament. Only Wiffy Cox and Bobby Cruickshank, who failed to qualify, and MacDonald Smith, the veteran Scot, who did not choose to try, are missing.

Five former P. G. A. champions are among the starters—Walter Hagen, Leo Diegel, Tom Creavy, Tommy Armour and Dutra—in addition to the defending champion and the former open titleholders, Bill Burke of Cleveland and Willie MacFarlane of Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Ky Laffoon of Denver, tops a field of "hot" youngsters, including Dick Metz of Chicago, Al Houghton of Washington, Herman Barron of New York, Johnny Revolta of Milwaukee, and Victor Grezzi of Deal, N. J.

The 31 qualifiers and Sarazan will play 36-hole matches until two survivors are paired for the final Sunday.

Helen Jacobs Enters Third Round At Seabright—Mrs. Van Ryn Loses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 24—Helen H. Jacobs continued her career toward her second Seabright Bowl in women's singles this morning in the forty-seventh Seabright invitation lawn tennis tournament when she swamped Marianne Hunt of Santa Monica, a newcomer this year, 6—0, 6—0, in the second round.

Carolin Babcock, another member of the victorious Wightman Cup team, came through with ease also, defeating Dr. Esther Bartosh, also of California, 6—2, 6—2.

Dorothy B. Andrus scored the first sensational surprise of the tournament when she defeated Mrs. John W. VanRyn, the former Marjorie Gladman, ranked eighth nationally, in a hard-fought three-set match, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0. The loser outplayed the Stamford player who recently played at Wimbledon, in the first set, but failed to maintain the pace set by Miss Andrus in the second, and was completely swamped in the final.

Elizabeth M. Ryan arrived this morning and will get into action in the doubles late this afternoon, partnered with Miss Jacobs.

W. L. Allison Jr., returned from his brief excursion abroad to resume his play in the grass-court tournaments leading up to the nationals, Monday, in the Seabright invitation tournament, and swept George Upshur Moorehead of the home club off the court in short order at 6—3, 6—0, despite getting off the boat in the morning.

A slight shift in the seeding placed Gregory S. Mangin in third place and Frank A. Parker at five, but this made little difference, as both came through in straight games over Percy L. Kynaston, making one of his rare appearances, and Gabriel Lavine, former University of Pennsylvania star.

The two young Californians, Donala Budge and C. Gene Mako, proved considerable disappointments, each requiring three sets to win from second-class opponents. Mako lost the first set to Ralph Minnich, one of the young Princeton group, but rallied and ran out the match at 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Budge with little but speed, was even closer to defeat losing the first set to William B. Reese, also of Atlanta and being carried to extra games in the second. He finally won at 7—9, 7—5, 6—3.

Two others of the southern contingent also had hard battles. Wilmer Hines finally defeating Norcross Tilney another Princetonian 6—3, 4—6, 8—6; while Robert Bryan of Chattanooga was carried by the veteran Elmer Griffin to 6—4, 12—14, 6—3 before he emerged victorious over the former Californian.

There were several surprises in the ladies' singles, when the two Chicago girls, Helen Fulton and Katherine Wolfe, scored victories over Norma Taubele and Jane Sharp, the heroines of the winter and southern resort tournaments.

Seabright Invitation, Women's Singles—First Round

Marianne Hunt, Santa Monica, defeated Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—2.

Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, defeated Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Boston 6—2, 7—5.

Mrs. Mary Greef Harris, Kansas City, won from Marjorie Sachs, Boston by default.

Bennie Miller, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Robert Morris, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, defeated Virginia Cross, Providence, 6—2, 6—0.

Katherine Wolfe, Chicago, defeated Jane Sharp, Pasadena, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

Gracyn Wheeler, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. H. C. Brunie, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Helen Fulton, Chicago, defeated Norma Taubele, New York, 10—8, 6—3.

Ladies Doubles—First Round

Miss Jacobs and Miss Elizabeth Ryan won from Mrs. Eliot Coleman and Mrs. Fred Tellson by default. Mae Ceurvorst and Miss Wheeler defeated Dr. Bartosh and Mrs. Harris, 6—4, 7—5.

Miss Andrus and Carolyn Babcock defeated Miss Cross and Mrs. Morris, 6—1, 8—6.

Theodosia Smith and Katherine Winthrop defeated Miss Fulton and Miss Wolfe, 8—6, 6—3.

Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Mrs. Guild and Mrs. Hester, 6—2, 6—2.

Margaret Blake and Mrs. Brunie defeated Helen Pederson and Mrs. George S. Steele, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Sharp and Miss Taubele defeated Miss Miller and Mrs. Beleyd Thompson, 7—5, 1—6, 7—5.

Ruby Bishop and Miss Hunt defeated Baroness Maud Levi and Mrs. P. A. McBride, 6—1, 6—4.

Men's Singles—First Round

Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Texas, defeated George U. Moorehead, Rumson, 6—3, 6—0.

Martyn Buxby, Miami, won from Ramsey Potts, Memphis, by default.

Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, defeated Gabriel Lavine, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—6.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, won from Peter Lauck, Orange, N. J., by default.

Frank Bowden, New York, defeated Fred Whitman, Burlingame, Calif., 7—5, 6—4.

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Ralph Minnich, Princeton, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

John MacDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated S. E. Davenport 3d, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Bryan M. Grant, Atlanta, defeated William T. Tilden 3d, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.

Samuel E. Gilpin 2d defeated Herbert L. Bowman, New York, 9—7, 6—4.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Jaime Delamo, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—1.

John Hope Doeg, Rumson, N. J., defeated Bert Weltens, San Antonio, Texas, 7—5, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, New York, defeated Percy L. Kynaston, New York, 6—3, 6—0.

Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., defeated Elmer Griffin, New York, 6—4, 12—14, 6—3.

Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated William B. Reese, Atlanta, Ga., 7—9, 7—5, 6—3.

Henry Prusoff, Seattle, defeated E. Ramey Donovan, Yonkers, 6—3, 6—1.

World Swimming Records Bettered

By the Associated Press

Honolulu, July 24

TWO world swimming records were bettered here yesterday as the team of Americans en route to Japan participated in exhibition matches.

Jack Medica, University of Washington ace from Seattle, was timed at 4m. 40.6s. in the 400-meter freestyle event, for which the best listed time of 4m. 46s. was made by Shozo Makino of Japan.

Al Van de Weghe, American backstroke champion, swam the 100-meter backstroke event in 1m. 7.4s., the accepted mark being 1m. 8.2s., made by George Kojac, United States holder of many records.

Shuffleboard Tournament

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., July 24 (AP)—Another battle for the national shuffleboard championship was in the making last night between Joe Norris of Washington, D. C., the defending champion, and D. K. Hubbard of Janesville, Wis. The national tournament, played here each summer and in Florida each winter, opened last night with 100 entries from 12 states. Half the entries were eliminated in last night's play, and the finals will probably be played Wednesday night.

Ross Somerville to Enter

MURRAY BAY, Que., July 24 (AP)—C. Ross ("Sandy") Somerville, the only Canadian ever to capture the United States amateur golf crown, announced yesterday that he's coming back after it again. Somerville, who beat Johnny Goodman, 2 and 1, in the 36-hole final at Baltimore in 1932, said he would send his entry in immediately for this year's play at Brookline, Mass., in September. A neat 148 for 36 holes, enough to win him the Manoir Richelieu title here Sunday with a new tournament record, helped him make up his mind.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
San Francisco	20	9	.690
Hollywood	17	12	.586
Los Angeles	17	12	.586
Missions	16	13	.552
Oakland	15	14	.517
Seattle	14	15	.483
Sacramento	11	18	.379
Portland	6	23	.207

Results July 23

No games scheduled.

Poland Defeats Belgium In 1935 Davis Cup Tennis

WARSAW, Poland, July 24 (AP)—Poland yesterday eliminated Belgium from the preliminary Davis Cup competition for 1935 as it won the last two singles matches, to take the series 4 matches to 1.

I. Tloczinsky defeated C. Naeyaert in the clinching match, 6—4, 10—8, 8—6, carrying on from where it was halted Sunday by rain in the final set, where the Pole was leading 7—6 in games, and J. Hebda then completed the series by winning from A. La Croix, Belgium's leading player, 6—0, 6—4, 6—4.

Poland meets Greece in the next round.

Navy Seaplanes Search For the Scaramouche

HONOLULU, July 24 (AP)—Navy seaplanes late yesterday began searching for the Scaramouche, the only yacht in the race from San Pedro to Honolulu which has neither finished nor been sighted.

The Scaramouche, which left San Pedro with 11 others July 4, is skippered by William Tompkins of Long Beach, Calif. Three women are among those aboard. The race was won by Harold Dillingham's yacht Manuiwa, which arrived July 17.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	53	42	.558
Milwaukee	50	46	.521
Indianapolis	48	45	.516
Louisville	48	46	.511
Columbus	46	46	.500
St. Paul	44	47	.484
Kansas City	43	50	.462
Toledo	43	53	.448

Result July 23

Minneapolis 11, Milwaukee 1.
Only game scheduled.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Memphis	15	9	.625
New Orleans	13	8	.619
Nashville	13	9	.591
Atlanta	12	11	.522
Birmingham	9	11	.450
Chattanooga	8	11	.421
Little Rock	8	13	.381
Knoxville	8	14	.364

Results July 23

Atlanta 5, Nashville 2.
Knoxville 6, Chattanooga 2.
Only games played.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	61	39	.610
Toronto	59	40	.596
Rochester	59	42	.584
Albany	49	46	.516
Montreal	50	49	.505
Buffalo	46	53	.465
Syracuse	39	58	.402
Baltimore	29	65	.309

Results July 23

Albany 4, Newark 1.
Rochester 4, Montreal 3.
Toronto 7, Buffalo 3.
Baltimore 4, Syracuse 3.

Baccarat Wins on Lake Huron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACKINAW ISLAND, Mich., July 24—The cutter Baccarat of Detroit won the Lake Huron race here yesterday, arriving behind the yawl Trident, but taking the honors on corrected time. The start was made from Port Huron, Mich., Saturday. Baccarat's elapsed time was 38h. 19m. 55s. and corrected time 34h. 45m. 55s. It is owned by Russell A. Alger Jr. of Detroit.

Hubbell Has Competition

Gus Bush, Chicago Cub right-hander, has recently developed a screw ball which he is using effectively. Not as good as Carl Hubbell's, yet, but good enough to work against opposing hitters.

Major League Baseball

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	57	33	.633
Chicago	55	35	.611
St. Louis	53	35	.602
Pittsburgh	41	44	.482
Boston	43	48	.473
Brooklyn	39	51	.433
Philadelphia	38	52	.422
Cincinnati	29	57	.337

Results July 23

St. Louis 6, New York 5.
Chicago 8, Brooklyn 3.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 4, Boston 2.

Jerome "Dizzy" Dean was a puzzle to the New York Giants yesterday at the Polo Grounds. The tall right-hander, ace of the St. Louis Cardinals' pitching staff, stretched his winning streak to 10 games by keeping 10 New York hits fairly well scattered. He won by 6 to 5. It was Dean's eighteenth victory of the 1934 season and his fourth in a row over the Giants. The Cards also registered their seventh straight triumph. Jimmy Collins hit safely five times for the winners and accounted for three runs. Hal Schumacher had won nine games in succession before the Cardinals beat him yesterday.

Brooklyn's winning streak of four games was snapped yesterday by the heavy-hitting Chicago Cubs. The score was 8 to 3. The Cubs scored two of their runs while Leslie Munns was in the box during the first inning and part of the second. Munns walked four men in that time. Leonard, who relieved Munns, was driven out in the fifth. Carroll finished. Kiki Cuyler led the Chicago attack with two doubles and two singles. Gabby Hartnett batted in four runs, three of them with a homer.

Euel Moore, right-hand-d Indian pitcher of the Phillies, beat the Pittsburgh Pirates by a 3-to-2 margin yesterday at Baker Field. The Bucos held a 2-to-1 lead as early as the third inning, but could do nothing after that. The Phillies scored their tying and winning runs in the fifth on successive doubles by Camilli, George Davis and Andy High.

Even the Cincinnati Reds can walk over the slipping Boston Braves. Yesterday, at Braves Field, the Reds handed the Tribe its sixth straight beating and the score was 4 to 2. The Braves have not won a National League ball game since they took a doubleheader from the Pirates last Wednesday. Paul Derringer pitched good ball for the Reds and was given excellent support. Wes Schulmerich hit a home run in the second inning with a man on and Gordon Slade hit into the left field bleachers in the eighth with the bases empty.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	56	33	.629
New York	54	33	.621
Cleveland	48	40	.545
Boston	48	43	.527
Washington	43	47	.478
St. Louis	39	43	.476
Philadelphia	35	52	.402
Chicago	29	61	.322

Results July 23

Detroit 7, Boston 2.
New York 5, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 11, Cleveland 9.
Washington 11, Chicago 5.

Jimmy Foxx, the one-man power house of the Philadelphia Athletics, hit his thirty-first and thirty-second home runs of the current American League baseball season yesterday at Cleveland and was mainly responsible for his team's 11-to-9 victory. Foxx's second four-bagger of the day came in the ninth inning with Ed Coleman on base and the score 9 to 8 in favor of the Indians. A moment after Foxx connected, Frank Higgins also drove a ball out of the park.

Big Charlie Ruffing overcame a temperature of 108 and also the St. Louis Browns yesterday, to score his tenth victory of the season, 5 to 2. The Browns touched him for eight hits, but he was effective in the pinches. The Yanks collected only six safeties off Hadley and Andrews, but two of them were homers. Lou Gehrig hit his twenty-seventh of the year with the bases empty in the fifth, and Frank Crosetti connected with Sam Byrd on base in the sixth.

With Manager Joe Cronin leading the way, the Washington Senators beat the lowly White Sox, 11 to 5, yesterday afternoon. Cronin hit a homer, double and single and accounted for four runs. Earl Whitehill pitched all the way for the winners despite the fact that the White Sox hit him hard.

Detroit maintained its one-game lead over the Yankees by defeating the Boston Red Sox, 7 to 2. While Tom Bridges was holding the Sox at bay, the Tigers pounded Fred Ostermueller for 14 hits, three of them for extra bases. Every player in the Detroit lineup made at least one hit and Pete Fox contributed three. Carl Reynolds banged out a long home run for the losers.

Although many refuse to consider the Detroit Tigers as seriously in the running for the American League championship, they certainly deserve such honors as far as the Red Sox are concerned, having won eight out of eleven contests with Boston.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE future Massachusetts state golf champions and possibly a national champion or two are likely to be teeing off at Woodland today in the state junior qualifying round. No less than 142 youths are entered to match shots for the title won by Ed Peterson last year. Woodland is not so difficult a course as many others and no great length is needed, so scoring should be low. Attempting to select probable winners in competition of this kind is too hazardous, but it might be well to recall the runner-up last year, Pat Hetharty, particularly since he once caddied on the Woodland course and knows the layout quite well.

Breed's Canoe Club of Dedham, Night Owl Club of West Roxbury, Crescent C. C. of Waltham and Samoset C. C. of West Roxbury are the representative qualifiers named by the eastern division paddling committee of the American Canoe Association. They are eligible to enter the paddling and tilting championships to be held at Trenton, N. J., Saturday and Sunday. There will be three classes, junior, intermediate and senior in single and double-blade events, one-man, tandems and fours.

Brockton's team in the Norfolk Women's Four-Ball League won the championship. The league ended yesterday and Brockton lost the final match, but had sufficient lead to win the title. The annual field day will be held at Blue Hill, Canton, next Wednesday.

The return of Bill Urbanski, shortstop, and Buck Jordan, first baseman, have failed to stem the losing tide of the Braves, which has gone to six straight now.

Ott's Series Record

Mel Ott is the only outfielder ever to make three consecutive putouts in a world series game. Mel pulled the trick in the seventh inning of the second game against Washington last fall—retiring the side on three straight fly balls

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Colonial Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th

Labor Seeks to Clarify NRA Collective Bargaining Fiat

(Continued from Page 1)

pay envelopes. Membership in the federation increased 1,300,000 last summer to a total of approximately 4,000,000, Mr. William Green, president, reported in the last annual convention, while railroad brotherhoods and other non-affiliated unions represented 1,000,000 more. This is the last computation but federation officials assert the growth has continued.

But the federation labor unions have not found the Recovery Act such a Magna Charta as they supposed. In the first place it did not do away with company unions, or employee representation plans as the companies prefer to call them.

It had not occurred to many labor organizers that some workers might actually prefer the employee representation plan or that employers might be able to foster a considerable growth of company uions without violating the clauses of Section 7a against "interference, restraint or coercion" in the choice of employee spokesmen.

Nevertheless, employers soon began a counter-campaign of organization. Employee representation plans or company unions had been estimated in 1928 to cover 1,500,000 wage earners.

"A questionnaire by the national industrial conference board taken first in November, 1933, and renewed in May 1934, brought replies from the employers of about one-fourth of the wage-earners in manufacturing and mining. This showed that among these companies alone more than 1,300,000 workers were participants in employee representation systems. Probably many hundred firms, some of them among the very largest, have introduced company unions since the passage of the recovery act.

Mr. Green, the A. F. of L. president, has said an informed estimate would place the membership of company unions between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000.

Increased Company Unions

Certain it is that these have increased at a more rapid rate, if not in greater actual numbers of members, than the independent trade unions. In the steel industry and automobile industry, large companies which formerly resisted any type of unionization, company unions sprouted apace so that 85 per cent of the steel workers are said to belong to these organizations.

A second set of disappointments for organized labor occurred when interpretations began to be made of how collective bargaining should be carried out. There was the question of determining what union actually represented a majority of the workers in a plant, and, while the National Labor Board ordered elections under its auspices, it was not able to make them effective in contested cases such as that of the Weirton Steel Company.

If the board did decide that a certain union really represented the bulk of the workers in an industry, it was not sure of its power to compel the employers to meet with the spokesmen of the union, and even if the two sets of officials did meet, there was certainly no authority that could make them agree on a contract.

Rights of Minority

Furthermore there was the delicate question of representation of minorities. Union men, even if they waive the claim to a complete "closed shop," assert the right of a majority—or even of a closely-knit, well-led minority in a relatively unorganized occupation—to do the bargaining for the whole body of employees.

Company officials, however, declare the effect of this is to deny a voice to the minority in determining the conditions under which they are willing to work and to destroy the individual right of contract.

In the automobile strike settlement an effort was made to set up a system of proportional representation with a works council in which each group would have negotiators according to its number of members among the employees.

Only a few such meetings have been held, so far as reports show, and these have been ineffectual. At a meeting in Cleveland it was said the company union officers talked about employee baseball games, dances and drinking water while the trade union delegation tried to get down to the subjects of wages, employment conditions and methods of redressing grievances.

Wages Seek Common Level

It may be possible for federation unions, company unions and even independent groups to reach agreements with an employer, each negotiating on behalf of its own membership and individuals being employed on their own contract. But inevitably, wages and conditions tend to become standardized for people working alongside each other and at the same tasks. So the wage for the most influential group would quickly become the wage for the plant, and all would share either the benefits of the most aggressive group with none of the brunt of its battle or the defeats of the most complaisant with none of its good will from the employers.

Labor people allege that in any of these forms of bargaining except by a single majority group speaking for all the company management follows the strategy of "divide and conquer," playing one group against another, while it maintains a single front at least in its own plants, if not in common with other employers.

Flies in the Ointment

At any rate, there have been a series of setbacks for labor to temper the manifest encouragement and opportunity it has received from the New Deal, and there are now a number of good-sized flies in what was the ointment of glowing expectations.

Labor is not even sure that the system of codes under the Blue Eagle with its protective provisions on wages and hours does not constitute a powerful disadvantage to organized labor. In fact there is a tendency to say:

"Well, if Uncle Sam is going to see to it that I get a decent wage, why should I join a union and pay dues to a lot of organizers to get something for me that I'll get anyway?"

The fact is, and it apparently is beginning to give the Administration a little concern, that the codes cannot enforce wage or hour standards except in industries that choose to adopt them in return for a certain freedom from the anti-trust laws and there is a little uncertainty as to how long this willingness will last or at least how unanimous it will be.

Charges of Violations

There are charges even of violations and subterfuges in mills under codes.

Moreover, there is an alleged effect of minimum wages to bring down the higher wages of moderately skilled crafts of the very sort for which organized labor has always been most concerned, and there has been as yet little if any use of Section 7b of the NIRA which provides for recognition of special agreements between workers and employers in special areas, groups or crafts for wage schedules above the minimum.

Any agreements for the medium or better paid grade of wage-earners or any effective continuation of minimum standards even for the lowest paid must rest in the long run, according to the opinion of many observers, upon collective bargaining and functioning organization for it. Whether the most suitable organization is an independent craft union or a company employee representation plan or some other form of organization is a moot question which will be discussed in a succeeding article.

Trucks Are Operating In Minneapolis—Mayor And Governor Confer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 24—The city today awaited action on a new peace proposal laid before both sides in the strike controversy yesterday. Meanwhile, truck operators, continuing their efforts to break the strike of the drivers' union, succeeded in moving 22 trucks yesterday.

These trucks, for the main part loaded with food and supplies for hospitals, were convoyed over their various routes in each case by about 100 policemen in squad cars, four men to a car and three in each car armed with shotguns. It was such a convoy that last Friday clashed with pickets firing finally into their midst and wounding 48, one fatally.

The movement of the trucks yesterday was accomplished without violence although pickets followed at a distance in their own machines.

Governor Opposes Convoy

Gov. Floyd B. Olson has attempted since the inception of the strike, a week ago, to halt the convoy movement pending outcome of efforts conducted by mediators representing the Federal Government. Mayor Bainbridge and Chief of Police Johannes have both refused to call off the police escorts on the ground that it is their duty to protect the movement of goods.

A meeting is scheduled today between Governor Olson and Mayor A. G. Bainbridge to discuss means of maintaining order. The Governor hinted in a statement that the National Guard would take control unless the disputants came to an agreement.

Last night following a conference with Adjt.-Gen. E. A. Walsh, Mayor Bainbridge, the Rev. Francis Haas and Mr. E. H. Dunnigan, federal mediators, the Governor issued the following statement:

"The question of police convoys and of military intervention depends on the answers of the representative parties to the proposals submitted to them today by Father Haas.

"Those proposals have to do with settlement of representation of workers and arbitration of differences between the workers and employers."

Allege Red Influence

The strikers charge that Minneapolis employers are dominated by the Citizens' Alliance, which is an organization of leading citizens opposed to the closed-shop idea.

The union also charges that this organization and the Civic and Commerce Association boast in advertising the city that it is an open-shop town and attempt to sell the city to manufacturers and other employers of labor as a cheap labor city.

They charge that although many of the truck operators desire to recognize the union and negotiate with it, the Citizens' Alliance and its offspring, the Law and Order League, formed after the last strike, have coerced these firms into the fight against the union.

Labor generally is keenly sympathetic with the drivers' union.

The operators on the other hand charge that the two strikes have been perpetrated by Communistic leadership of the union.

Business as Usual

Both Governor and Mayor have issued statements stressing "business as usual" must be carried on. Although the strikers did not molest the trucks, they pointed out in their daily paper, The Organizer, that 22 trucks out of a total of 4000 in the city is hardly business as usual.

The drivers were joined today by the laundry workers and dry cleaners who broke off negotiations which had been proceeding for several weeks and walked out. In a resolution calling the walkout the union also demanded the resignation of the Mayor and the chief of police saying, "Not a wheel shall be turned, not a shirt shall be ironed, not a garment shall be cleaned until this is accomplished."

The strikers at a mass meeting attended by 5000 last night in front of their headquarters on Seventh Street claimed a complete failure for the employers' ultimatum laid down last week that drivers must return to their jobs Monday or lose them. They declared that not a driver had returned.

Near Exclusive Club

Union headquarters are immediately across the street from Minneapolis' most exclusive club, the grounds of which Monday night provided comfortable seating accommodations for many attending the mass meeting.

The new peace proposal provides for an election to be conducted by the regional labor board among all the employees of the 166 firms affected by the strike to determine whether they desire to be represented by the truck drivers' union. The union has demanded the right to speak for inside workers as well as drivers and helpers. The employers, fearing a vertical union of all their employees, have held out against this demand.

Pacific Coast Awaits Approval by Strikers Of Federal Mediation

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24 (AP)—Ballots cast by striking longshoremen which authorities hope will lift the long blockade on strife-torn Pacific coast seaports, were awaited here today for tabulation by a federal mediation board.

The vote of the union dock workers, whose walkout May 9 flared into sympathetic general strikes in San Francisco Bay cities last week, will be completed at all ports by tonight, election supervisors reported. Ballot boxes will be brought by airplane to San Francisco, where the result is expected to be announced by tomorrow.

If the arbitration proposal is approved, union leaders expressed belief the 12,000 striking longshoremen and 15,000 marine workers will return to their jobs at once. The employers have agreed to arbitration of wages, hours and working conditions if the longshoremen vote to place their dispute in the hands of the federal board.

A majority of the coast vote as a whole will decide the question. If arbitration is accepted the decision of the federal board will be binding.

The remaining force of 1000 national guardsmen on the San Francisco waterfront further relaxxed restrictions on civilian activities and prepared for demobilization orders. A force of Oregon state troops, held at a camp near Portland, remained inactive as a threat of general strike faded.

Acceptance of the arbitration offer was predicted by Mr. J. C. Bjorklund, coast secretary of the I. L. A.

The principal demand of the longshoremen, which has blocked previous peace efforts, is for control of hiring agencies, in effect, "closed shop," which employers have agreed to arbitrate.

Chicago Stockyard Strike Threatens Many Cattle

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 24—Although confidence was expressed that no cattle would be lost, the Chicago stock yards, crowded with more than a normal number of cattle brought in from drought areas, was stricken by a strike which threatened to paralyze handling of animals until an arbitration could be effected.

Some 1000 stockyards workers, it was reported by authoritative sources, were on strike, following the walkout which started at 2 a. m. today when the Live Stock Handlers Union ordered its men not to go to work. The action was caused by wage and hour disagreements between the union and the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company.

The workers chose an unusually critical time to bring their strike as it was regarded at the yards. Conditions there are still confused as a result of the shortage of pens caused by the big fire late this spring. The yards are also filled with more than the usual number of cattle, as the Government has been bringing in thousands from the drought sections. It was estimated that there were at least 40,000 or 45,000 animals in the yards.

While it was not expected that any movements would be resumed today, observers felt that any loss of cattle could be forestalled by emergency work. There is plenty of water, it is said, so that commission men and government workers, by going out and watering their own cattle, should be able to prevent suffering.

A large force of policemen was on duty at the yards to prevent violence. Mr. O. T. Henkle, general manager of the transit company, said efforts would be made to secure sufficient outside help to carry on necessary work. Meanwhile, farmers, arriving at the yards early today with fresh shipments of hogs, were turning back home, to await settlement of the difficulty.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1330kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
8:00	Farm reports.....	Blue Room Echoes	Braves vs. Cincin-	Dance program....
8:15	Monitor Views News..	musical program.	nati, by Fred Hoey	Skippy sketch....
8:30	The Singing Lady....	The Tattered Man.	Mixed quartet.....	"Jack Armstrong".
8:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Nursery Rhymes...	Hill Billy Songs...	Dorgan Brothers..
9:00	Dorothy Page orches.	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	CBS soloist; orch..
9:15	Bill Williams, sports..	sketches; music..	Sport reports; talk	"Bobby Benson"...
9:30	Reports; features....	Reports; music ...	Merry-Go-Round	Dramatic sketch...
9:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	Salute program...	variety program...	CBS dance music..
7:00	Press news; organ...	NBC piano duo....	Beale Street Boys..	Scores; news.....
7:15	Tintype Tenor	Gene and Glenn...	"House by Road"...	Organ recital.....
7:30	Government talks....	After Dinner Revue	Reggie Childs's or.	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	Big Freddie Miller	Boake Carter, news	Andrew Jacobson...
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	mystery story....	chestra; soloist..	Lace," musicale..	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	Edwin Franko Gold-	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra;	sicians: forty-
8:45	man and his Band..	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	piece band.....
9:00	Musical Memories	NBC musical pro-	George Givot, The	Local dance music.
9:15	with Edgar Guest...	gram from N. Y..	Greek Amb'as'dor'	Organ; soloist....
9:30	NBC Symphony Or-	The Gentle Craft-	Himber Orchestra;	Local dance music.
9:45	chestra, Josef Honti,	er,' dramatic sk..	Joey Nash, tenor.	Scores; news.....
10:00	conductor, soloist	Musical revue;	Hughie Connor and	"Conflict," sketch.
10:15	and arranger.....	Gladys Swarthout,	his orchestra.....	Troopers Orch....
10:30	Phil Spitalny and his	John Barclay and	Local dance music.	Melodic Strings.
10:45	Ladies	others; orchestra.	Sport reports.....	from Toronto....
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; talks...	Yankee News.....	The Party Issues'
11:15	NBC soloist; orch....	News; dance music	Isham Jones and	Sign off.....
11:30	Weather; Rudy Vallee	Carl Hoff and his	his orchestra.....	
11:45	and his orchestra....	orchestra	CBS dance music.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, direction of Capt. William J. Stannard.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, New England Kitchen of the Air, Marjorie Mills.
1:30 WNAC, First Braves vs. Cincinnati game, by Fred Hoey.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WNAC, Second Braves vs. Cincinnati game, by Fred Hoey.
3:30 WEEI, Woman's Radio Review; speakers; soloists; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delamarter, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

7:45 WEEI, Philadelphia City Symphony Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jack Pearl with Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities"; guest soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, Esplanade concert by 83 Boston Symphony players under Arthur Fiedler.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight," with Fred Allen; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Edwin Franko Goldman band concert.
9:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:00 WNAC, Broadcast to and from Byrd Expedition: Mark Warnow orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, California Melodies; Raymond Paige orchestra; guest stars.
11:30 WEEI, National Radio Forum; NBC speakers.

Late Dance Bands: WBZ—Don Bestor, 11:38; Phil Harris, 12; Jack Berger, 12:30. WEEI—Harry Meyer, 11:15; Eddie Duchin, 12:05; Clyde Lucas, 12:30. WNAC—Little Jack Little, 11:15; Frank Dailey, 11:45; Red Nichols, 12; Al Kavelin, 12:30.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Esplanade Concert

CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—At 8:30.

March, "El Capitan".....Sousa
Overture to "The Bartered Bride" Smetana
Air from Tenth Concerto for Strings Handel
Fantasia from the opera "Cavalleria Rusticana"....Mascagni Interval
Suite "L'Arlesienne".....Bizet
Prelude—Minuet—Carillon
Prelude to "The Deluge"..Saint-Saëns
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows".....Vollstedt
American Fantasy.....Herbert

Near-by Summer Theaters

MAGNOLIA—"Oliver Oliver," with Ann Williams, Doris Rich and Percy Moore. Directed by William Williams. Oceanside Playhouse. 8:30.

COHASSET—"Interference," by Roland Pertwee and Harold Dearden. With Donald Brian and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

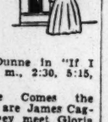
Movies

BOSTON — "Charlie Chan's Courage," with Warner Oland as the suave Honolulu detective, full of calm oriental philosophy. Adapted from Earl Derr Biggers' "Chinese Parrot." 10 a. m., 12:34, 3:08, 5:42, 8:16, 10:46. Also "Embarrassing Moments," with Chester Morris as a confirmed practical joker with "the joke on him."

KEITH'S—"Whom the Gods Destroy," with Walter Connolly, Doris Kenyon and Robert Young. Screen version of a novel by Albert Payson Terhune dealing with a successful Broadway producer whose chief aim in life is to perpetuate his name in the theater through the work of his son. A shipwreck changes his plans considerably. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BEACON—William Powell in "Manhattan Melodrama." 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Once in Every Woman."

FINE ARTS—"Throne of the Gods." An authentic film record of an expedition to the Himalayan Mountains. 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also German musical film, "Sein Liebeslied."



EXETER — "Double Door," with Mary Morris and others of the cast seen here last winter at the Plymouth. 2:15, 5, 7:50. Also Bing Crosby in "We're Not Dressing."

TREMONT — "The Trumpet Blows," with George Raft as a Mexican bull fighter. Irene Dunne in "If I Were Free." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:15, 8:00.

METROPOLITAN — "Here Comes the Navy." The latest recruits are James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. They meet Gloria Stuart ashore. The feature of the stage show, "Just Dreamin'," is Jack Powell who drums on the floor, the walls, on chair backs and in other unusual places. He was with Ed Wynn last winter. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Joe Brown in "Circus Queen." Fenway at 2:30, 5:03, 7:36, 10:09. Paramount at 9:35 a. m., 12:02, 2:29, 4:56, 7:23, 9:50. Also a mystery film, "Green Eyes."

ORPHEUM—Pitt Spitalny with a good orchestra made up of girls. Also on the stage, Kenneth Harlan and Al St. John. Screen feature, "Murder in the Private Car." 9:30 a. m., 12:35 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

UPTOWN — "Uncertain Lady," with Genevieve Tobin. 1, 3:38, 6:15, 8:54. Also return visit of "Disraeli" with George Arliss.

STATE—Mryna Loy in "Stamboul Quest." A story of spying during the war. Also technicolor Silly Symphony, "Wise Little Hen." 12:40, 2:55, 5:15, 7:30, 9:50.

TOMORROW

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL — Public showing of Social Science films. Biology Building, 4.

ROTARY CLUB—Guest speaker at regular luncheon, Henry Herrick Bond. Subject, "Youth's Five-Year Plan." Hotel Statler, 12:15.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Textile Design," by Mrs. Hayward, 11 a. m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight and Wednesday; some probability of thundershowers Wednesday afternoon; gentle variable winds, becoming southerly or southwesterly.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy, probably local thundershowers tonight and Wednesday, somewhat warmer Wednesday, and in interior tonight.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy, probably local thundershowers tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight and Wednesday; probably local thundershowers Wednesday afternoon.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle shifting winds becoming moderate south and southwest, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday; possibly local showers Wednesday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	73	New Orleans	84	90
Bermuda	78	82	New York	72	82
Chicago	82	94	Norfolk	82	92
Denver	64	88	Philadelphia	72	86
Helena	62	84	St. Louis	90	108
Jacksonville	80	90	St. Paul	84	106
Kansas City	76	106	San Francisco	58	62
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	76	88
Miami	84	88			

A—9 a. m. July 24.
B—Maximum July 23.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 10:10 p. m., Wednesday 10:50 a. m.
Height of tides 11 feet, 11 feet 4 inches.

Light all vehicles at 8:43 p. m.

Rich Negro Lived in Memphis

One of the first Negro millionaires in the world was R. R. Church, "boss" of Beale Street, Memphis,

Tennessee Mills Open on Return Of Blue Eagle

Hosiery Workers March Back to Jobs With Songs and Cheers

HARRIMAN, Tenn., July 23 (AP)—Shouting and singing, approximately 400 men and women marched back today to jobs they lost a month ago when the Harriman Hosiery Mills shut down after losing the blue eagle.

The mill re-opened under an agreement with the National Recovery Administration which restored its blue eagle and provided for a settlement of a strike out of which the long controversy grew.

Smoke began pouring from the mill's tall smokestacks long before daylight. With the sun barely up, workers began gathering at the outside gate.

Two short blasts from the plant's whistle at 6:20 a. m. were greeted with cheers and singing from the happy group. A long whistle at 6:30 brought the gates open, and the workers hurried into the mills.

Only the knitting department will be operated for the first two days. Then the seaming and looping departments will open. Officials said the mill would be in full operation by the end of the week, employing all of the 623 workers who lost their jobs when the plant closed June 25.

The agreement re-opening the mills was signed by Mr. A. R. Glancy for the NRA. It must be accepted by strikers within 30 days. It provides that the company reëmploy 25 of the 300 strikers immediately, and 25 more between the time of acceptance and the first of the year.

Strikers, meeting Saturday, voted to reject the agreement as being "unfair and unjust to the workers and the Government." They charged that the mills had for a year "flagrantly and stubbornly" refused to comply with the collective bargaining provision of the Recovery Act and "never will until forced to."

Mr. W. M. Hannah, strikers' attorney, said, however, that while the local textile workers' union regarded the settlement "as worse than no settlement at all," it would approve it if the NRA administrator, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, did.

Germany Warned In Italy to End Austrian 'Terror'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ROME, July 23—Final warning to Germany to desist from terrorist outrages in Austria is made by the Giornale d'Italia in a strongly worded, obviously inspired article which was reproduced in the entire Italian press.

For the first time the German Government is held at least indirectly responsible for these brutal outrages which, if further continued, will completely isolate Germany both morally and politically at the moment when she most needs friends in order to consolidate her strength and restore her shaken prestige.

Germany is reminded that not only Austria, but the whole civilized world, is fed up with the criminal activities of National Socialist agents in Austria, which, however, will never succeed in overthrowing the Dollfuss régime. Moreover, these outrages are alienating Mr. Stalin's friendship for Germany and erecting a barrier of hostility toward the Hitler régime, with grave potential danger for European peace.

This article, which clearly reflects the views of the Italian Government, shows Premier Mussolini's great disappointment at Chancellor Hitler's failure to make good his agreement about Austria that was stated to have been reached at Venice a few weeks ago.

Italy, however, despite persistent National Socialist outrages in Austria, is firmly determined to safeguard Austrian independence and see that this independence is respected by all other countries. Perhaps no other country has shown greater appreciation of German national aspirations, but Italy's future support will become doubtful if Germany persists in her present policy prejudicial to Austrian independence.

Internal Revenue Up $1,050,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

the processing of farm products so the Government can get money to reimburse farmers for cutting production, totaled $371,422,855.

Douglas Figured Close To Liquor Revenues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the Bureau of the Budget, came pretty close in his estimate of liquor revenues when, in June last year he put the figure for this first year at $250,000,000, only about $8,000,000 short of the total announced today.

Opponents of prohibition were not as accurate in their predictions, however. The more common estimate from these sources was $1,000,000,000, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment having pointed out frequently that the nation was losing that amount annually during prohibition. Although the present liquor tax receipt figure covers only six months of repeal, it still is but one-fourth of what these wets promised for a full year. The so-called Rockefeller report placed the estimate at $700,000,000 a year.

Horack Made Dean for a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Prof. H. Claude Horack, former president of the Iowa Bar Association, has been appointed dean of Duke University law school for the coming year to take the place of Dean Justin Miller, who has been granted a year's leave of absence to become a special Assistant Attorney-General assigned to the staff of the United States solicitor general in Washington.

Crowds on Shore Of Hawaii Island Greet Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

waiian cliffs, awaited the possible landing of the President.

The spot was reported to have good fishing and boats will be ready for parties to go out later in the day. Ships crews will land for the Luau, Native Festival near Napoopoo monument.

The coast guard cutter carrying Governor Poindexter brought the first mail to the President since he left Panama. Planes from the New Orleans put off to get the latest from Honolulu.

Roosevelt Has View Of Primitive Hawaii At Napoopoo Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAPOOPOO, T. H., July 24—Most of the primitive life in Hawaii today is to be found here. The seashore is dotted with clusters of shacks (not grass shacks, however) and the people there have never known anything but subsistence farming and fishing. A few dollars earned at occasional road work meets the few needs for which the sea and land fail to provide.

From the Houston the President may view the coffee and cane fields which extend for several miles up the slopes of Mauna Loa, weaving a blanket of green over red volcanic earth.

It was in this area that Capt. James Cook, English explorer and discoverer of Hawaii, was killed in 1779 during an argument with natives who had taken iron fittings from his lifeboats to make spear points.

From this area about that time came Kamehameha the first, who gradually conquered all the islands. And to this area came missionaries from Boston in the 1820's to make Kamehameha one of their early converts to Christianity.

Today, a modern highway runs through this area as it circles the Big Island, a distance of some 250 miles.

Tonight the President will continue to Hilo, main port on the Big Island. On his second day here he will view Kilauea volcano and tour through the fern jungles there. Many of these ferns reach a height of more than 20 feet.

An overnight run will bring the cruiser Houston to Honolulu. Here the President will occupy a suite at the Royal Hawaiian hotel at Waikiki.

At Schofield Barracks all the army and navy forces in the islands will combine for a review in his honor. More than 15,000 will participate. It will be the biggest review ever held here. A reception at the Governor's mansion will follow.

On his fourth day in Hawaii the President will inspect the navy base at Pearl Harbor and in the evening he will deliver a public address at Iolani palace, home of Hawaiian royalty before annexation.

Leaving Hawaii on the fifth day, the President will see Kauai, most northerly of the islands, as the Houston steams away for the West coast.

Fellowship Awards For Study in Europe Go to 30 Graduates

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 23—Twenty-three graduates of American colleges and universities are today preparing to study, and seven to teach, in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy and Switzerland during the coming academic year following announcement of fellowship awards from the student exchange authorities of these countries.

Announcement of the awards was made public through the Institute of International Education here yesterday. An equal number of students from these countries will arrive in the United States in September for a year of study here.

Both of the Austrian exchange students have previously studied at Vienna, and will continue their work there. They are Miss Mary S. Chalmers of Canton, Ohio, and Mr. Carl A. Morris, of Yerba Linda, Calif. Four fellowships will send students to Prague. These students are Harold J. Dvorak, of Milwaukee; Theodore J. Hadraba, Platsmouth, Neb.; Miss Emily C. Lociga, Pittsburgh, and Victor J. Marytan, Clarkson, Neb. Awards from the Hungarian Ministry of Education are to Miss E. Bucko, Highland Park, N. J.; Dennis C. Kurjack, Allentown, Penna.; and Dorothy E. Parrish, Duluth.

One group of fellowships from the Italian Government will send to Italy seven teachers of English who will carry on both teaching and study at the institutions to which they have applied. They are Joseph Cardillo Jr., New York; Philip J. Conley, Portland, Maine; Miss Elizabeth W. Darrow, Saugerties, N. Y.; Lawrence D'Elena, Burlington, N. J.; James N. Ferrigno, Lawrence, Mass.; Miss Rose May Galbo, Erie, Pa., and Miss Angelina Paratore, Madison, Wis.

Another group of eight students will study in Italy. They are Salvatore J. Castiglone, New Haven; Miss Patricia De K. Livingston, Greenwich, Conn.; S. Eugene Scalia, Trenton, N. J.; Charles S. Singleton, Berkeley, Calif.; Miss Mary Spicuzza, Milwaukee; Franklin A. Spiker, Strasburg, Va.; Miss Sarah R. Stevenson, Pittsburgh, and Miss Anna Taranto, New York. Six students go to Swiss universities. They are Oliver E. Bensen, Oklahoma City; Hermann H. Field and Miss Jean Clark Field, Shirley, Mass.; Miss Helen Fisher, Leonia, N. J.; Francis T. Miles, Baltimore, and Helen K. Staley, Hastings, Neb.

Montgomery Clubs Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Semi-annual elections of officers have been held by several local civic clubs. Mr. H. B. Andrews was elected president of the Lions Club, succeeding Mr. H. T. Miller; Mr. Crum Dinkins heads the Exchange Club, having succeeded Mr. J. T. Alley, and Mr. John T. Bigger succeeded Mr. George A. Manegold as president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

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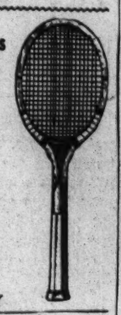

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LANCASHIRE

SOUTHPORT *(Continued)*

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The Foremost Fashion House Extend Their Welcome

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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
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Exclusive Fashions
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RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

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"That is the shop where all those things that charm a woman's heart are to be found!"
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Exceptional Values in Cotton Dress Fabrics
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Limited
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Models to suit every need and pocket; there are:
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Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas etc., etc
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YORKSHIRE

HARROGATE *(Continued)*

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Puts
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Try
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The HEADROW LEEDS
The Store with a Spirit of Friendly Service
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PATTERNS FABRICS & PERFECT DRESSMAKING
The easiest possible way financially to true perfection in dress is either to make your own clothes (if you are clever enough) or to let us make them. We invite readers to try any or all of our Three-fold *Specialised* Services — patterns — exclusive fabrics and perfect making up.
Pattern Services Ltd
COR. OF ALBION PLACE and BRIGGATE
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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
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Bond Street and Park Row, Leeds and Branches at Scarborough, Harrogate, Sheffield, York

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Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre
Telephone 22393

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Over 200 awards for goodness.
The Parade, Headingley Phone

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The House for
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Every Need for the Home Supplied
Furniture Carpets
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Hardware Soft Furnishings
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Agents and stockists for
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Personal service. Advice readily and courteously given for furnishing and colour schemes.
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LUNCHEONS
TEAS George St.
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Fresh Home Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes. 76 PINSTONE STREET

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Phones
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Psalter Lane Garage
PHONE 60988
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"We are equipped to serve you well."
Lubrication
Service

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CENTRAL MOTORS
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THE TEA SHOP
38A CONEY STREET, YORK
(Next door to Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons)
LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc.

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VISITORS TO EDINBURGH
appreciate
SCOTT-LYON'S RICH FRUIT CAKES
(Gold Medal Awards)
Sultana—Cherry—Cherrypine—Paradise
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DELICIOUS SCOTS SHORTBREAD
PETTICOAT TAILS SHORTBREAD
SHORTBREAD FINGERS
COCKTAIL SHORTBREAD
SCOTT-LYON LTD.
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Visitors to Edinburgh Interested in Fine Linen Visit
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CHOICE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS OF LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC. WE WILL HAVE PLEASURE IN SHOWING OUR STOCK.
Our Prices are very moderate.

Butchers, Poulterers
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only the best
in Quality, Service, Satisfaction
WILLIAM ORR Ltd.
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Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
Also at
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FIRST GRADE
Strawberries and Raspberries
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Maimai Street
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Interior Decoration
PERSONALITY
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JEWELLER
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Late of
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Also Fine Reproductions of English period furniture at reasonable prices.
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DOWN QUILTS
Large selection in Art Silk, Marocain and Satin.
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Double Size 29/6 Single Size 22/6
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Double 20/-; Single 15/6.
Extra charge if new Down is required.
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We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
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Artistic and Exclusive Gifts
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Decorative Glass, Pottery, Lamps, Painted Woodwork, Fabrics, etc.
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Highland Agent—Miss Margaret Macleod
5 Church Street, Inverness

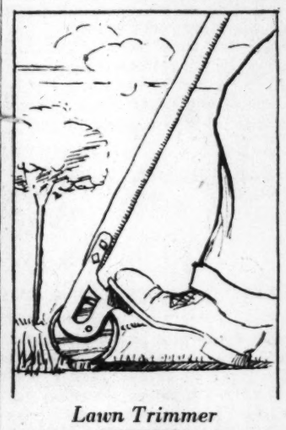
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Daily Features

Cloud Pictures From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Camera Club Members Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right): Charles Green, Sheffield, Eng.; Dale Cunningham, Huntington Park, Calif.

With the Inventors



Lawn Trimmer

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS lawn edger appears at just the right time to lighten the home owner's hours of labor in his yard. A sharp metal wheel is attached to the end of a pole, and may be pushed by hand round the edges of flower beds and walks to trim away unruly grass that has escaped the lawn mower. It even has a foot rest so that it may be pressed down firmly enough to slice off bits of earth. We have J. A. Schwarz, of Los Angeles, to thank for this handy garden tool (U. S. Patent No. 1964366).

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Ashdod

THE town of Ashdod, which lay about 32 miles west of Jerusalem and three miles inland from the Mediterranean, was one of the great Philistine cities which withstood the attacks of the Hebrews, sheltering some of those who remained of the giant tribe of Anakim (Josh. 11:22).

Ashdod was one of the chief centers where Dagon, the fish god, was worshiped; and it was in the temple there erected in honor of that supposed deity, that the Philistines placed "the ark of God," which they had captured from the men of Israel (I Sam. 4:11; 5:1f).

It is clear that this act of sacrilege was not readily forgotten by the Hebrew people and particularly by their prophets. Thus Amos foretells that the people of Ashdod will be "cut off" (Amos 1:8); according to Zephaniah, they are to be "driven out" (Zeph. 2:4); while Zechariah foretells the shame of the city (Zech. 9:6).

It is generally agreed that Ashdod is to be identified with the "Azotus" visited by Philip, as recorded in Acts 8:40.

In Lighter Vein

Statistics

A gaunt-looking little man shuffled into the post office of a Wild West village and asked for his letters.

"I think you'll find there's a lot for me," he said.

"What name?" asked the postmistress.

"Peters," said the little man.

The postmistress went to the rack and then returned to the grille.

"Sorry," she said, "but there are no letters for that name."

"That's strange," said the other pensively.

"Were you expecting any, then?" she asked.

"No," he told her; "but my pard was telling me the other day that there was enough letters sent through the post office each year to give every man, woman, and child in the country 23 each. I thought I'd come in and fetch my share.—*Answers.*

Literary Family

"The Greensmiths are distinctly literary in their pursuits," said Mrs. Jones to a neighbor. "The daughter writes poetry that nobody will print, the son writes plays that nobody will act, and the mother writes novels that nobody will read."

"And what does the father write?"

"Oh, he writes checks that no one will cash!"—*Ludlow (Eng.) Advertiser.*

Modern Conveniences

Joe: "I certainly am strong for these labor-saving devices. I don't have any trouble finding my collar-buttons now. I always find them in a certain place."

Bill: "Where is that?"

Joe: "In the vacuum cleaner."—*Girls' World.*

City Man Knows

He: "You see, we've gone into truck farming."

Visitor: "You can't fool me, you don't raise trucks, they come from a factory."—*Girls' World.*

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"The news writer is called upon to act as a drill master, who must take a straggling mob of disorganized incidents and impressions and group them into a marching regiment of ideas — a complete news story." ("Pathways to Print," Harrington and Martin.)

J. David Stern, pre-convention Roosevelt supporter; publisher of the Philadelphia Record and other newspapers, once worked for the Philadelphia Ledger as a reporter. He wasn't a "yes, yes" man. He differed too much with the paper's policies. Result: dismissed for insubordination. Now he owns a string of papers.

The greatest news photographer of Civil War days, Matthew Brady, took more than 7000 Civil War pictures.

Quotation for Today

A RIGHT hand guided by an earnest soul,
With a true instinct, takes the golden prize
From out a thousand blanks. What men call luck
Is the prerogative of valiant souls.

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

The Children's Corner

Percy and Edward at Pebbly Beach

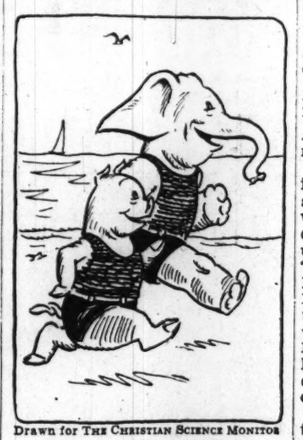
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I WONDER," said Jennie, "whether Aunt Polly Pig is still visiting the Pigs."

"She is," said Uncle Peter, without looking up from his newspaper. "When Polly Pig makes a visit she makes a visit."

"What I'd like to know," said Jimmie, "is where the Pigs and the Elephants have gone for the summer."

"Pebbly Beach," said Uncle Peter. "The Pigs and Aunt Polly are occupying Sunrise Cottage, which is so called because they can see the sun rise from the front windows, and the Elephants are occupying Sunset Cottage, which is so called because they can see the sun set from the back windows.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Away Percy Pig and Edward Elephant Dashed.

The cottages are side by side, and when the Pigs look out of their back windows they might think they were living in Sunset Cottage and when the Elephants look out of their front windows they might think they were living in Sunrise Cottage. Did I hear anybody say anything about going to bed?"

"It's only almost time to go to bed," said Jennie.

"There's just time enough to tell us what Percy and Edward are doing," said Jimmie.

"Playing, playing, playing on Pebbly Beach," said Uncle Peter. "And then every day there's a race in their bathing suits on the sand, and Aunt Polly gives them both the prize."

"I don't see how she can give them both the prize," said Jennie.

"It's a chocolate drop," said Uncle Peter, "and Aunt Polly cuts it in two with her sharp penknife. You see, Percy doesn't beat Edward and Edward just doesn't beat Percy, so Aunt Polly has to cut the chocolate drop in two pieces. And then they have another race the next day."

"I should think one of them would win sometimes," said Jimmie.

"So you might," said Uncle Peter. "But it's always like the first time. Aunt Polly said, 'Now we'll have a race. I will make a line here in the sand, and you, Percy Pig, and you, Edward Elephant, will stand with your toes on the line. And then I will go along the beach, and make another line, and sit down at the end of it under my sunshade. And when I shout, "One-two-three-GO," you will both dash off and I will see which one crosses the other line first. And the first one over will get this nice chocolate drop.'

"So Aunt Polly made the first line in the sand, and Edward Elephant and Percy Pig took their places, and when Aunt Polly had made the other line in the sand, and sat down under her sunshade, and shouted 'One-two-three-GO,' — away Percy Pig and Edward Elephant dashed. But of course Percy Pig didn't want to beat Edward Elephant, and Edward Elephant didn't want to beat Percy Pig. So each dashed away with his head a little on one side so he could see the other out of the corner of his eye.

"If Percy Pig saw he was dashing too fast, he dashed slower, and so did Edward Elephant. And in this way Percy Pig and Edward Elephant dashed side by side along the beach and dashed side by side over the line where Aunt Polly was sitting under her sunshade. So there was nothing for Aunt Polly to do but to divide the nice chocolate in halves and have another race for the next day."

"But suppose one of them stubbed his toe and fell down?" said Jimmie. "Wouldn't the other one win the race?"

"Edward Elephant did just that," said Uncle Peter. "But Percy Pig saw him and then Percy Pig stubbed his own toe and fell down, so that Aunt Polly couldn't tell which had fallen down first."

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: "Women don't go in for exploring," says an explorer who has never watched one look through 73 articles in a handbag looking for a dime.

Detroit Free Press: Wage slave: One who works eight hours a day. Independent capitalist: The boss who stays on the job till 1 a. m.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"WIND BLOWN." Many times in this column we have recommended that the amateur include clouds whenever possible. This may be done without any increase in the amount of exposure if a sky filter is used. This graduated filter merely holds back the strong rays from the sky, thereby overcoming the tendency to block it up.

About three-fourths of an inch of the foreground could be eliminated to advantage. If the reader will examine this print carefully, he will find that except for the clouds (which do make this a beautiful picture), there is little to recommend in the photograph. There is some action suggested in the trees, which would be weak had it not been emphasized by the clouds. The large cloud at the right furnished the main point of interest. Of course, this was the intent of the maker and shows much care and thought in the selection of the viewpoint as well as in composition.

"Evening on the Lake." In this picture, as in "Wind Blown," the cloud effect was one of the strongest reasons for making the picture. Unfortunately, the beautiful black tones in the hills, the separation of tones between the clouds and the sky, and much of the original qualities are lost in the reproduction, this being a type of picture which does not reproduce well on newsprint paper.

While both of these pictures were made because of the clouds, they do show how much additional beauty may be built into a photograph whenever it is possible to include them.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XXIII

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.)

AMERICA as well as Europe stretched out a sheltering hand to the Huguenot refugees, and many of these settled in Virginia and South Carolina. The first pastor of the Huguenot church in Charleston was Elias *Prioleau*, a lineal descendant of Antoine *Prioli*, who was Doge of Venice in 1618. Here again among these refugees we find names modified in form as in *Williamse* from *Villebois; Laycock* from *Le Coq; Drewitt* from *Drouet;* and *Darling* from *D'Orleans.*

Some of the changes made are at first sight rather startling, as in the name *Rose* from the Greek *Triantafyllopoulos.* Another Greek change is from *Giannopoulos* to *Johnson.* Similarly, the Polish *Wilkiewicz* is changed to *Wilson,* and the Bohemian *Kovár* becomes *Smith.*

If we turn now to names of general interest we find that they are notable chiefly through the people who bore them, for the names themselves are simple in origin. Thus *Vanderbilt* is local and means "of the heap"; *Vanburgh,* the name of the Restoration dramatist is "of the bridge," and is identical in meaning with the French *Dupont* and the English *Bridges.* The Spanish name *De La Cruz* is the counterpart of the French *De La Croix,* and the English *Cross.*

Fellowship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

A MAN who for many years had been employed by a company that keeps a large crew of gardeners, found it necessary to give up his work for a time. This period gradually lengthened into months. Spring came, with the usual garden work to be done on his place, but before it was imperative to do anything about it, a very happy event took place.

One Sunday morning while he was at church, a truck stopped at his driveway. It carried the machinery required for a quick and thorough job of gardening, and also six men, who were employees of the company he had served. They moved around his small garden spot like brownies. One mowed, one trimmed, another spaded, another weeded. In an hour the place was transformed and in perfect order. The men loaded their machinery in the truck and were off.

Their thoughtful act was the tiding over. Though a generous offer of caring for the lawn weekly was made, it was not necessary to accept. The owner of the garden has been able to keep it going after the first big boost, and he has had the pleasure of the work that he enjoys.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought surprises.

Advertising Contests

A YOUNG woman with business leanings let her thoughts wander to clever contests that could be put on to help merchants sell more goods. She got to jotting down some of her best ideas and before she realized it she had become very enthusiastic over some of them. She decided then to approach a merchant and ask if he thought the idea good enough to warrant his employing her to carry out the entire contest, appoint judges, do the necessary advertising, make up the rules, and take care of the entries. She got a job at once. Now she has worked out other ideas for various kinds of stores to use, and she is certain that she can get more orders when her big volume of entries in the first contest is looked over. Joan R. L.

Daily Anecdote

The Charge

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the Civil War several young officers were intrusted with the delivery of important papers to the Secretary of War. They were delayed in reaching the building, and were charging madly up a dark, winding stairway, when the leading officer butted into a man who was descending. The impact brought forth a hearty grunt from the surprised victim.

Apologies were offered as a matter of course; and then, to their consternation, they recognized President Lincoln!

The hastily flung apology seemed woefully inadequate in the circumstances, so the disconcerted officer amended by offering "ten thousand pardons."

"One's enough," replied the President. "I wish the whole army would charge like that!"

What They Say

Trade Sacrifice

"Tariff-protected monopolies certainly should be among the first interests to be sacrificed in the making of trade agreements."—*Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.*

Wisdom

"The wise man learns to beware of becoming the victim of the facts that are staring him in the face." *Robert Lynd.*

Decision

"There are times when the course of centuries depends on what is done between sunrise and sunset."—*Harry Emerson Fosdick.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Look Before You Sleep!*

By CARMACK

Today the Boss yelled-"Hey-Look out, Dad!" and we all jumped to beat the band—.
And he rushed over and took something out of the chair that his Dad was about to sit down in—
It was Buzzy-He had been taking a snooze in Mr. Simpson's favorite chair and the Boss said-"Do you realize that you came very near getting sat on?"
Well, if he did it didn't seem to bother him because he soon had his purring machinery going full force and as smoothly as ever—.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

British Labor's Peace Policy

THE leaders of the labor movement in Great Britain have been engaged for some time in an effort to re-define the attitude of Labor toward war and peace. In the two conferences held last autumn the two wings of the movement came to somewhat different conclusions. The political side at the Labor Party Conference adopted a resolution committing the party to resist war under all circumstances with the whole force of the movement, the implication being that the trade unions would declare a general strike in the event of a declaration of war. The industrial side, on the other hand, refused to adopt a resolution putting so much responsibility for stopping war upon the trade unions. The executives of the two bodies have accordingly been in consultation with a view to deciding what steps should be taken to organize opposition in the event of war or the threat of war.

The leaders have held their discussions, and have issued their joint statement. They are realistic. Basing the foreign policy of Labor on the "collective peace system," and denouncing any form of aggressive war, they none the less admit that there may be circumstances in which the British Government might have to use military force in restraint of an aggressor country which defied the League of Nations or made war in defiance of its pledges.

They proceed, moreover, to repudiate the use of the general strike for the prevention of war, and point to the impossibility of calling a general strike in such countries as Germany, Italy and Austria, where there is no independent trade union organization.

The British labor leaders therefore propose to resort to an intensive peace movement in Britain and abroad, advocating improved machinery for settling disputes, and ultimately ridding the world of all national armed forces and substituting an international police force. They would begin with an international air force under the order of the League. Defining the various measures that should be taken to avoid aggressive action, they declare that, in Labor's conception of citizenship, loyalty to the world community in time of war overrides any national duty to the Government.

There is much in this manifesto which is not specifically "Labor" or "Socialist." There are influential groups in all parties in Great Britain which would join with equal enthusiasm in efforts to strengthen treaties and prevent aggression, and would favor also, if it could be arranged, the internationalization of air force. It does well to refrain from promising a general strike; for it is obvious that no modern democratic government would dare to declare war unless it had the mass of the people behind it; and in those circumstances no general strike could be effective.

There is little value in contrasting loyalty to a world community with loyalty to nation, unless it means that the first duty of a citizen to his own country is to consider it as part of a wider community. But only good can result from the efforts of the Labor Party to resist the spirit of jingoism wherever it appears and to spread among the workers enthusiasm for the peace idea and coöperation among nations. Labor in Britain is undoubtedly a force in the world on the side of peace, and a splendid example of devotion to the cause has been set by the veteran leader, Mr. Arthur Henderson.

Without Benefit of 'Courses'

HAVE the economic storms of recent years evolved a more seriously inclined group of young men and women in America? Dr. Robert G. Albion, associate professor and assistant to the dean of the faculty at Princeton University, has conducted a survey of studies in representative men's and women's colleges which shows that the majority of undergraduates are shifting their interests from literature and the arts to the physical and social sciences, particularly economics and government.

While it is regrettable that interest in literature has flagged, it is no cause for alarm, since reading need never lose its place nor its popularity with young people. One may read and enjoy Browning, Shakespeare and Wordsworth without actually "taking courses" in them, as has been so common in the past. With the world in the throes of political and economic reorganization, it is not essential that students should sit in a classroom for several hours a week parsing every sentence of the classicists. Browning himself is said to have admitted that he did not always know what he meant to say when he said it. He can be read and enjoyed without "taking a course in Browning."

With the economic necessity for seeking entertainment in the home circle, rather than outside it, attention can be called to the great writers, both of poetry and prose, even before young people enter college. Parents do not half recognize the opportunities for interesting their children in good literature from the moment they begin to read. The most successful students are usually those who have learned to know the best authors before going to college. And the habit of reading something good, of keeping it at hand for moments of relaxation, can and should grow without benefit of "courses."

The need for present practicality doubtless has dictated the growing interest in government and economics and that is a hopeful sign, for until the youth of the country does take an intelligent and active interest in such matters, there is little hope for general betterment.

Education will not escape the overturning which is touching every aspect of the nation's life. Instinct will direct students to seek and to study such subjects as will fit them for their environment, and universities have risen to meet this need. But wise educators will not neglect to point out that an understanding of human relations also is essential in order to work intelligently in government or economics. They will explain that to gain breadth of vision, it is desirable that an interest in the sciences, social or otherwise, should be balanced by the reading of classic literature, whether in "courses" or independently.

A Belt of Trees

SPRINGS of water "in a dry and thirsty land" were a favorite figure of speech with the close-to-the-soil writers of the Old Testament. And only those who have lived in a land of meager rainfall, such as the western United States is proving this year to be, can know the full vividness of the expression.

Next to a spring or stream of water, probably nothing can give so much comfort under such circumstances as a tree. And, of course, the two—water and trees, trees and water—are closely allied. With their well-drilling devices men have brought forth artificial springs all over what was once called the Great American Desert, and with dams and ditches they have turned its sparing streams to their truck patches. But when skies are like brass and the earth is parched with hot winds, then wells fail and streams disappear.

Then it is that trees, which habitually are thought of as following where water is, perform their reverse function of bringing and conserving water for the land that has given them root. They spread their shade against the moisture-sucking rays of the sun. Still more important, if there are many of them they break the force of the searing winds along the surface of the ground which otherwise not only add to the evaporation but also scour away fertile and moisture-holding topsoil.

These are reasons why the program just announced by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and F. A. Silcox, chief forester, for planting windbreaks of trees each mile across a 100-mile belt reaching from North Dakota to Texas, gives promise of materially tempering the climate of that area.

The restraining consideration about so enormous a project is, of course, the cost—estimated at $15,000,000 for the preliminary work to be done this year, and $75,000,000 in all by the time the actual planting is done from 1936 to 1944. Against this, however, may be set the great costs of drought relief. If there must be "made work," hardly any other project in that area could be of more lasting benefit.

Moreover, if that tier of states is so important to the nation's food supply as it has been led to believe at various times, notably during the war, there is some national interest in helping with the large-scale struggle which competent observers now consider necessary in order to prevent erosion from turning large sections of it into a Great American Desert.

The Importance of Commas

NEWS comes from central Europe that two papers recently were temporarily suspended because a journal printed from the same presses published a question mark instead of a mark of exclamation. The error had a political significance, for this query was not only out of place itself, but, as has been said of the thirteenth stroke of a clock, discredited everything that had gone before.

It is a good thing that in England mistakes in punctuation are not so summarily corrected, however, for if they were, even the most distinguished of British papers would be in some danger. During the general strike of 1926 the London Times referred to the present Dominions Minister as "Mr. Thomas! Derby, Lab?"

These full stops and commas, semicolons and hyphens, and accuracy in general in regard to apparent trivialities, are, in fact, of greater importance than would appear at first sight. Omitted, or inserted in the wrong place, they can change the whole meaning of a passage, sometimes with remarkable results. Lord Dufferin's "Varieties of Vice-Regal Life in India," for example, once appeared in a bookseller's catalogue as "Varieties of Vice; Regal Life in India."

Punctuation marks and accents, therefore, are like the ordinary courtesies of everyday life. Though small in themselves, they make things go smoothly when properly used, and at times they can become of vital consequence.

Exploding the Germ Theory

THE newest theory of the physical scientists as to the origin of that malady which, for want of a better name, the medical fraternity calls "the common cold," is in the form of a negation of a previously long-held opinion that "colds come from germs." Doubt is expressed by Prof. William J. Kerr and Dr. John B. Lagen, members of the medical staff at the University of California, that colds are infectious or even of bacterial origin. These gentlemen recently told the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Berkeley, Calif., of extensive experiments which explode, in their opinion at least, the germ theory which has held mortals in constant fear of a nose-blower or a sneezer.

It may be difficult to convince some persons that Doctors Kerr and Lagen are right. The Chinese, to a very great extent, still cling to a belief common among all races centuries ago that sickness of all sorts is due to evil spirits. As recently as 300 years ago, supposedly civilized men and women in this country believed that witchcraft and the "evil eye" could, and did, cause disease, languishing, and death. Generally, until the latter part of the last century, mankind held the belief that "colds" were due, as their name suggests, to frigid temperatures, drafts, and chills. Then came the laboratory efforts of European and American physicists which spread throughout the civilized world the theory of the bacterial origin of this and many other ailments. And now the California medical men upset that theory.

But, if colds originate neither in chills and drafts nor yet in bacillary infection, whence their origin? A number of eminent medical practitioners in recent years have definitely stated that fear and worry, anxiety, anger, hatred and other abnormal agitation definitely cause certain physical conditions manifested as disease. Might not the medical profession, which has taken such radical steps in that direction recently, logically pursue its investigations into the mental cause of physical symptoms, with profit to all concerned?

The rapidity with which changes have come about in systems of medical diagnosis and therapeutics in recent years recalls Waterston's lines, embodied in a well-known hymn:

> Theories, which thousands cherish,
> Pass like clouds that sweep the sky.

The world is constantly advancing. Progress is inevitable. A world whose thought did not change would become as a stagnant pond. The rejection of outworn beliefs and the substitution of higher ideas is indicative of this progress. One by one man's fetters fall.

Dillinger—A Symbol

VIOLENCE was the measure with which John Dillinger "operated." It has been measured to him again. The sense of relief which public officials have expressed over the news of this criminal's death, at the hands of federal agents in Chicago, is no doubt shared by millions of Americans. But those who feel satisfaction over such riddance will do well to think beyond their first emotions, and to ask themselves the cause of that satisfaction.

It should not lie in the fact that society has been avenged. The impulse for vengeance is itself antisocial. It should not rest on the report that a wrongdoer has been killed. It would have been better—all emotional opinion to the contrary—if Dillinger had been taken alive, as Mr. Melvin H. Purvis, director of the Chicago agents, had hoped to take him.

Christians have good authority for believing that such a reward was inevitable for Dillinger. They have no authority to entertain thoughts of revenge, or any elation over the mere killing of a human being.

Nor has the public any reason to relax from the determination to stamp out crime. Statements from the Department of Justice offer a key to which citizens should tune their thinking. "This does not mean the end of the Dillinger case," Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the bureau of investigation, emphasizes. Members of his "gang" remain at large.

Even when all those connected with Dillinger's misdoings have been brought to justice, crime will still have to be hunted. It will have to be hunted through all those mazes of erroneous thinking which have snarled the careers of so many materialists. Not in the killing of those ensnared in these mazes, but in the uprooting of crime at its source, should civilized men and women find satisfaction.

Idiom of Devonshire

Book of the Day

HUMOR and homely insight have many times been united with delineation of Devonshire character in novels of Mr. Eden Phillpotts; and in "The Oldest Inhabitant" (New York: Macmillan Company. $2.50) it happens once more. Though the effect has now and then been dulled by a too prosaic treatment, this is one of the happy occasions; partly, at least, because the author has concentrated on the kind of character he most enjoys—a wise old fellow, keen in a country fashion and mellowed with age. Largely, too, it is a success because his attitude of amused sympathy and indulgence is just right.

In regard to the principal personage, Grandfer Otter, his methods of attaining his ends are not quite straightforward, though his intentions are so unselfish and his machinations are so productive of happiness for all the other people in the story, that what he euphemistically calls his throwing a pinch of dust may be forgiven.

The Otter household is in a predicament that requires all Grandfer's ingenuity. The son, John, a widower of 50 years and by trade a thatcher, is out of work. Mrs. Jordan, whom John wants to marry, betroths herself to a prosperous timber merchant, Mr. Otter's former employer and best friend, and holder of a mortgage on the Otter cottage. Of the three Otter grandchildren—Amanda, who was promised to the timber merchant's son, breaks her engagement; Henrietta, who is to marry the son of Mrs. Jordan, finds her affair balked by her disgruntled father, and Ned, who is a theoretical Communist, loses his job on account of his radical talk. Always, too, there is the shadow of the mortgage and unpaid interest. The task of straightening out the tangle is assumed by Grandfer, who makes no attempt to conceal from the family his convictions that his mental ability has not been transmitted to his descendants.

From the time the reader first encounters this oldest inhabitant of Little Perly, sitting by himself in the churchyard, looking down upon the village and the River Exe, and meditating on the blunders and hazards of his family, up to the last moment when he modestly accepts his friend's compliments on his success, Mr. Otter lumbers about, humming to himself like a great bee, and by devious means making the rest of the characters move as he desires.

"You're deep as a well—you know you are," says Mr. Bunclark; but Old Otter only shakes his head.

It is easy to believe that Mr. Phillpotts spends a good part of his time listening to the talk of farmhands and villagers, and collecting their idioms. He likes to follow their tortuous mental processes quite as much as he loves the fertile fields, ancient woods, and winding rivers of the region which forms the background on his work.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

Arrival in Lisbon

GO THERE all the way by boat if you are particular about first impressions. Smoky railway tunnels, after all, are not the best introduction to a beautiful city. But tiny blue hulled sardine boats lazing through clear green water, glinting with the sun and the salt spray, bobbing beneath sheer jagged cliffs of dark rock, would whet any traveler's anticipation.

Such is the approach to Lisbon. After two days of gray skies in restless Biscay, the heavens clear. In brilliant sunshine Portugal lifts slowly on the horizon . . . first a thin dark line . . . cliffs . . . towering masses of jet black rock . . . then sudden sheltered coves and sandy beaches, and the white of waves breaking on the shore.

Before midday the boat comes in sight of one of the grandest sections of the coast—the hills to the north of Lisbon, crowned by Cintra with its Moorish Castle, a landmark for miles around. It stands out sharply against the blue sky, gray stone walls rooted in the summit of the green hill.

In the early afternoon the big ship heaves to in the mouth of the Tagus estuary to keep a tryst with a dingy little steamer flaunting the word "Pilotos" on its side. Our "piloto" swarms aboard. He is a big swarthy Portuguese, presenting a strangely incongruous spectacle in a shining pair of patent leather shoes. Directly these shoes take up a comfortable position on the bridge the vessel moves forward again.

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Several miles wide at its mouth, the Tagus soon narrows down, and already the north bank is near enough for the white buildings of hotels and houses in Estoril to be plainly seen. Estoril is a new Riviera. It faces southwest over the Atlantic and is perfectly protected on the north by the Cintra hills, while an electric railway has brought it within thirty minutes of Lisbon. For nearly the whole of its length the railway skirts the river, serving the little suburbs that are dotted along the north bank. In contrast, the south bank of the river is almost unbroken country, with rolling hills and here and there a little cluster of picturesque houses.

Down the river, making for the sea, come numbers of the little sardine-fishing boats, with painted hulls and simple, curiously rigged, brown sails. Some of the more opulent owners have chartered tugs, which tow their fleets of four or five boats to the river mouth and there leave them.

As the liner moves on up the river, there are more signs of the colorfulness which is Portugal's great attraction across the blue green water, busy with the silent fishing boats, the brightly colored houses of Lisbon come into view. First white, then yellow, pink, buff, and even bright blue, mounting up terrace on terrace from the water's edge, like the beginnings of a brick-built rainbow. The buildings stand out brightly in the sunshine, their colors sometimes making them look like giant productions of the confectioner's art. Beside many stand, as tall guardians, single palm trees, green and erect.

* * *

At the point where the main docks begin—about a mile from the center of Lisbon—the Tagus opens out into a large basin three or four miles wide, one of the finest natural harbors in the world. Two or three big cruising liners lie in the docks, the greater portion of the Portuguese Navy is on view, cargo steamers are plodding in and out of port, fishing boats are everywhere, and threading among all the other vessels are ubiquitous ferry steamers. Even the sky is busy, for the air force is greatly in evidence.

Nevertheless, docking is easily accomplished. There are no dock gates or difficult corners to negotiate. Large boats are accommodated at quays running along the river bank. But even this comparative ease of docking does not rob our voluble "piloto" of the chance to exchange turbulent and personal remarks with those on shore. But, despite violent speeches, their combined efforts bring our ship safely into the Alcantra dock.

The sight of the Portuguese dock hands and porters is often a little terrifying to the newcomer, since only the darkest and fiercest of the race seem to find their way to the river side. But actually the traveler undergoes nothing more exciting than a considerable walk along sun-baked quays, through a somewhat mournful customs house, to the dock gates.

Then comes the first ride in a Lisbon taxicab! After bumping over a swing bridge and a level-crossing, we come to a magnificent road running straight into the midst of the city. Our driver is determined to get down that road as quickly as possible. He does. Quicker, it seems to us. He knows the exact capabilities of his car and, twisting dexterously through a maze of tram lines and traffic, he brings us into the great Rocia square, speeds up the splendid Avenida de Liberdade, which is several roads in one, each a "one-way street" and each divided from the others by flower beds and trees. Half way up he executes a rapid and slightly alarming semicircular turn and stops abruptly in front of our hotel. It looks clean and cool—and it is. We have arrived in Lisbon.

PHILIP S. UNWIN.

North . . South . . East . . West

Why Beer Budgets Fail to Balance

By FRANK L. PERRIN

SOMETHING seems to have upset the calculations of those who, a year or more ago, staked their reputations as budgetary forecasters and promised a rich return in state and federal taxes from the legalized sale of beer. From nearly every section of the United States come reports showing wide variations in promised revenues and actual receipts. There has been no shortage of beer. Those who have cared to buy have not, so far as I know, complained of the price asked. There has been no dearth of saloons, taverns and holes-in-the-wall prepared to serve prospective customers. But, despite all this, the promised revenues, pledged as the price of repeal in many tax-burdened states and communities, seem not to be forthcoming.

A friend in Oklahoma passes along the information that the $4,000,000 in annual revenues promised by the pro-repeal agitators, all to go to the state school fund, shrunk, for the license year just ended, to $764,209. Contrasted with this fact is the showing that the State's sales tax, a special levy, yielded nearly $4,000,000. This fund, likewise, goes to the support of the schools. On the day designated as that on which beer licenses must be renewed or canceled, it was reported that 700 retail dealers had failed to renew, out of a total of 1500 originally issued. The mortality rate seems to have been quite high.

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Now there is more than passing significance in the failure of beer to regain the losses made during the years of prohibition. There is more than passing significance, likewise, in the willingness of licensees to surrender the privilege of selling beer. There have been serious periods of depression in the years since the licensing system originally came into vogue. But in spite of so-called hard times the saloons heretofore multiplied and shared with the breweries and the resorts of vice of varied forms such profits as could be made and sympathetically pooled. So it is that this willingness to take whatever losses have been incurred and surrender their licenses upon termination, may be accepted as proof that the people of the United States have taken the profit out of the beer business.

Oklahoma is no exception to the rest of the country. Beer parlors, so called, and bottle-houses are nearly everywhere quitting the game or struggling to hold on a little longer. In the days before prohibition the brewers and distillers were the "bankers" and sponsors of a great majority of the saloons. They either owned such places outright or paid license fees and taxes for the privilege of insuring an uninterrupted outlet for their products. Under the provisions of the law now regulating retail establishments such sponsorship is forbidden. Nominally the dispenser is put upon his own, as it were, and is left to prosper or fail. But no one familiar with the devious ways and cunning subterfuges of John Barleycorn and his lesser imps will imagine, even for a moment, that he could not or would not evade this reasonable rule if he saw fit.

* * *

Herein is found the most hopeful and encouraging aspect of the whole affair. If the retailing of beer were profitable, or if there were a promise that it might be made profitable, the wealthy brewers and distillers would find a way to absorb the present-day losses of the retailers and insure them some sort of profit for the future. But there is little likelihood of a return to this distasteful sponsorship. In former years, before prohibition, the saloons of the larger cities were the headquarters of ward and district political bosses. Their illicit traffic and their protection of criminals were winked at by the police. The price was paid and defensive service rendered by the avowed enemies of society and honest government.

A year ago it seemed reasonable to suspect that the stage was set to insure a return to these disgraceful conditions. But something seems to have happened. The rank and file of American citizens appear to have lost their liking for such things. Along with this realization they seem also to have lost their taste for the other things the saloons have to offer. It is for this reason, probably more than any other, that the beer barons are not coming to the rescue of the beer retailers or the bottle-houses. No mere statutory law, no matter what its inhibitions, would even momentarily discourage such a partnership if it promised to be profitable.

A great many conscientious and fair-minded people in the United States opposed the legal prohibition of liquor sales upon the theory that it interfered with personal liberty. Now they have, without restriction, the opportunity to exercise their liberties. They seem quite inclined, apparently, to justify their attitude by declining the invitation to reëstablish a profitable liquor traffic. The millions of money earned by the sweat of the American workers' brows build better homes and buy more automobiles and provide more enjoyable leisure than in those days before husbands and wives and the youth of our land had learned the senseless folly of intemperate indulgence.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Some Practical Relief

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With headlines in our daily paper announcing large sums of money for relief work and a $4,000,000,000 deficit in the Federal Treasury, my thought travels back a few years to another "relief" program.

A Mexican revolution was raging, and the unfortunate natives who found themselves in bandit territory were forced to flee with their families to the Texas side of the Rio Grande. One morning we woke to find several hundred of these homeless people camped in our pastures, with such meager household effects as they had been able to save from the bandits.

The season was late fall, and the nights were beginning to be cold, with frequent "northers" coming up. These refugees had very little clothing and no food.

A consultation was held at ranch headquarters, and relief work was started at once. Large kettles of rice, beans and soup were cooked and carried to the pastures where the temporary camps were set up. Then letters were written to four of the leading merchants of San Antonio, our nearest large shopping center, asking for mill ends and remnants of outing flannel and for spools of thread that were unsaleable. The letters stated the emergency conditions as we were confronted with them. As our large ranch family regularly outfitted at these stores, we felt that this was not asking too much.

The merchants responded by return mail, and much more generously than we had anticipated. One merchant whose store carried only ready-to-wear clothing sent warm canvas work gloves for the men, who were put to work clearing land. Some storekeepers supplied us with cards of buttons that were slightly flawed, and all sent bolts of outing flannel.

There was no time to fit the new clothes. The women at the ranch cut out four sizes of kimona-shaped garments and sewed them up, and as fast as they were ready they were put on by the women and children in the camps. The men who found work were outfitted with overalls and cheap sweaters.

This relief work did not raise anybody's taxes, and was just an indication of what neighborhood coöperation can accomplish.

LILLIAN VANDIVER BYRD.

San Antonio, Texas.

Cruel Trapping Denied

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some weeks ago a letter appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, signed by Maj. C. Van Der Byl, Towcester, England, in which he stated that fur bearers were regularly taken in New York State by the use of a hook, resembling a fish hook. This is certainly not a common practice. Extensive questioning in various parts of the State has failed to reveal instances of such devices being used. They would certainly be declared illegal. There is so much trapping that is cruel that I regret the publication of a statement which implies some additional method that does not exist.

SYDNEY H. COLEMAN.

New York City. The American Humane Association.